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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The War in the East.

THE SCALES TURNING IN FAVOR OF SERVIA — TCHERNAYEFF PUNISHES THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, August 24.—The Turks yesterday made three desperate attacks on the Servian positions at Alexinatz, and some of the Servian battalions lost more than a quarter of their strength. Several Russian officers were killed. The Turks also lost heavily, being exposed to a cross-fire of artillery from the entrenchments. General Tchernayeff, who commanded the Servians in person, succeeded in repulsing the Turks on each occasion. The Turks renewed the attack early this morning, and were repulsed along the whole line, and fell back two kilometres. General Tchernayeff is understood to have decided, in event of defeat, to fall back on Deligrad. Cuprija, on the Morava river, has also been fortified as a third line of defense. If General Tchernayeff is successful, he will advance on Nisch, in the direction of which the Servian General Urvatovich is now advancing. General Tchernayeff telegraphs Prince Milan as follows: "Our affairs are not progressing badly. The Turks have evacuated the line of the Timok, but still occupy Saitschar."

WHY SERVIA DELAYS.

VIENNA, August 24.—Servia's delay in accepting the good offices offered by all the Powers, at England's invitation, is occasioned by the remonstrances of Montenegro, who fears being exposed to the whole force of Turkey in the event of Servia concluding a separate peace. A compromise has consequently been arranged, in accordance with which Servia makes one more effort, in which Montenegro will co-operate. This explains the sudden march of the Prince of Montenegro toward Kolasdjin, where he will unite with the forces under his brother-in-law, Bakonjes, with the intention of attacking the Turks about Sirnatiza, in conjunction with the Servian forces in the same neighborhood.

TURKS CONCENTRATING TO ATTACK ALEXINATZ.

BELGRADE, August 24.—An official dispatch, recounting Tuesday's fighting, says both sides maintain their positions. The Turks have received reinforcements to the number of 50,000. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that the Turks had abandoned Saitschar in order to concentrate all their forces for an attack on Alexinatz.

CITIZENS ORDERED TO QUIT ALEXINATZ.

ALEXINATZ, August 24.—All civilians have been ordered to quit Alexinatz.

THE PORTE REFUSES TO CONSIDER THE GREEK NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24. — The French and German Ambassadors have informed the Porte that their Governments are satisfied with the reparation made by the Turkish Government for the Salonica outrage.

The Porte has refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war. Meanwhile business in Crete is at a standstill, and the judges refuse to sit.

TURKS FIGHTING AT ALEXINATZ.

BERLIN, August 24.—The Servians speak of the bombardment of the works about Alexinatz. This is supposed to show they have been driven behind their fortifications.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE TURKS BEFORE ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 25.—A special to the *Standard* from Alexinatz says General Tchernayeff attacked Ali Saib at noon on Wednesday. Twenty Servian battalions, with two batteries of artillery, passed through the valley leading northeast of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters. The movement was discovered by the Turks, who were thus enabled to say the Turks held their ground, although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of the Turks were heavy. Nearly all their officers were wounded. The Servians fought under shelter of a forest, but at six in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss was 1,000 killed and wounded.

THE TURKS RETREAT FROM ALEXINATZ.

BELGRADE, August 24.—Servian bulletins announce the cessation of hostilities at Alexinatz after the retreat of the Turks this morning.

SMALL OUTPOST AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs as follows: Despite the flaming accounts of the battles around Alexinatz, I understand on good authority that the fights have been merely outposts affairs. The Turks are steadily advancing, but Alexinatz can only be taken with immense loss.

LATEST REPORTS AS TO THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Belgrade says the Turks are gradually forcing the Servian outposts back to the entrenchments. General Horvatovich has attacked the rear of the Turkish right flank. It is reported that he has captured Pandirolo and Gramada, turning the right wing of the Turks. General Antitich is resisting an attempt of the enemy to turn the Servian right flank by moving down the Moravian in the rear of Alexinatz and Deligrade. General Leschganin is moving up the Timok Valley toward Saitschar to reinforce Tchernayeff's left. Large bodies of Turkish army is concentrated before Alexinatz. The writer of the above adds: Servia, guided by Tchernayeff's telegrams, is confident of making a successful resistance in the Morava Valley. I am informed that mediation was virtually promised by all the Powers except Germany, before the battles around Alexinatz began.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says: The re-occupation of Gurgusovatz, Trestbana and Gelmanka by the Servians is unwise. I should not be surprised if it turns out that a trap has been laid for Horvatovich. The diplomatic agents in Belgrade, although invited, will not attend the State service in the Cathedral on the occasion of Prince Milan's birthday.

Another *Times* dispatch reports that the Turks on Wednesday got within 2,500 metres of the chief redoubts on the heights before Alexinatz. Kerim Pasha took first steps for a bombardment. Some of his guns are completely within range, and have thrown shells into the town. Private accounts represent that the Servians have not stood their ground, running whenever pressed. If this is the case, and the report is probably true, Alexinatz will fall, and Servia will lose the last chance of retrieving her fallen fortunes.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: Crete is beginning to cause uneasiness in Constantinople. The Porte's refusal to grant the concessions demanded by the Cretans has revived the animosity between the Christians and Mohammedans. This state of things has already led to bloodshed at Retimo. In a quarrel between a Turk and a Greek, the latter was shot. This was the signal for a gathering, and before the authorities could interfere eight Turks were killed and several Greeks wounded. The riot was followed by a panic. All the shops were closed. The Christians barricaded their houses, and the Turks encamped in the streets. A portion of the Turkish fleet has been dispatched to Retimo, and troops have been asked for from Constantinople.

Great Britain.

FRANCE REFUSES AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA—THE CLEVELAND IRON FAILURE.

LONDON, August 24.—A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: "I have reason to know that shortly before the prorogation of the Chambers a serious motion for the Russian alliance, with the prospective restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, as a bait, was completely frustrated by the resolute attitude of the Republican leaders.

The *Financier* says the liabilities of the large iron making concern in the Cleveland district, about which much anxiety has lately been felt, are £1,000,000. The partners, however, have prepared a statement according to which the assets show a surplus. A preliminary meeting of the creditors determined to continue the works as a joint stock concern, as in the case of Vaughan & Co., another large company in the same district, which is also embarrassed.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY STILL ACTING BADLY.

LONDON, August 24.—Advices received from Cape Coast Castle, dated August 2, state that the King of Dahomey has confined all the Europeans at Whydat in their houses and threatens to massacre them.

YORKSHIRE RACES.

LONDON, August 24.—The great Yorkshire stakes, York meeting, was won by Coltness, Tailor second, Lockhart third.

Italy.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S RECOVERY NOT HOPED FOR.

PARIS, August 24.—News from Rome received yesterday gives no hopes of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery.

CHANGE IN MANNER OF ELECTING POPE.

ROME, August 24.—A convocation of Cardinals is now sitting to ascertain the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in the system of electing Popes, so that electors may exercise full liberty when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to the present Pope.

Spain.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, August 24.—Further reinforcements will be dispatched to Cuba at the end of September.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

LONDON, August 24.—A telgram from Madrid announces that Royal decrees have been issued ordering the coinage of gold pieces of twenty-five pesetas, also of silver pieces of various denominations.

France.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED FOR LIBEL.—M. DE TOCQUEVILLE NOT DEAD.

PARIS, August 24.—The editor of *Le Droits De L'Homme* was convicted in the Correctional Tribunal yesterday of libeling the Chamber of Deputies, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $600.

The report of the death of M. De Tocqueville is contradicted.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, August 24.—The steamship St. Germain, from New York, has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA.

Cessation of Operations in the Anthracite Region—The Schuylkill Regatta—Jerseymen's Day at the Big Show.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—The disruption of the coal combination is still the subject of much comment and discussion. Orders have been sent to nearly all the mines in the anthracite region to cease work, and there is consequently a gloomy outlook for the miners. Operators and dealers are now anxiously awaiting the result of the auction sale of half a million tons of anthracite at New York on next Tuesday. It is predicted by many that the bulk of this will have to be bid in by the companies themselves, inasmuch as speculators are not expected to buy at a figure which may prove ruinous through the sale of an additional half million tons at a less one.

On the Schuylkill course to-day the final contests for the four-oared and single scull prizes will take place. The four-oared race will be rowed by the Columbia and Atalanta crews, the victors in the races of Tuesday.

The single scull race between the victors of Tuesday includes P. C. Ackerman, of the Atalanta, 135 pounds; Charles E. Courtney, Union Springs crew, 166 pounds, and J. E. Yates, 140 pounds, also of the Union Springs crew.

This is Jerseymen's day at the Centennial. Arrangements were made by Governor Bedel, of New Jersey, and the State Centennial Commissioners; this day was set for a concerted visit by the people from all parts of New Jersey to the Exposition. Local officials everywhere co-operated, and every minister of the churches exerted themselves to rouse public interest, and the consequence is that thousands of people from across the Delaware have poured into this city and thronged into the Centennial grounds. From an early hour this morning, special and regular trains from all parts of the State have begun to arrive, bearing immense crowds of visitors. On the arrival of the train containing Governor Bedel and party, they were received by the following Committee of Reception, appointed at a meeting of Jerseymen, now residents of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 22d: P. C. Knight, Chairman; Hon. Morton McMichael, Mr. Joseph Parrish, Hon. B. F. Brewster, Samuel Bispham, Samuel E. Stokes, J. B. Lippincott, Richard J. Dobbins, Furman Sheppard, Edward Browning, James H. Stevens, John W. Stokes, Louis Godey, Dr. E. C. Jayne and Joseph H. Campion. The party proceeded to the Exposition preceded by a band and were received inside the gates, where they were welcomed on the part of the Reception Committee, and also by the United States and the New Jersey State Commissioners. After the interval inside the visitors formed in procession and marched to the Judges' Hall, where an address was delivered by Hon. Abraham Browning, of Camden. Formalities also took place at the New Jersey State building and the crowd dispersed to see Centennial sights. The city is handsomely decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

Preston mill, at Manayunk, is reported to be on fire.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE—GOLDSMITH MAID ON HER METTLE AGAIN—SHE DISTANCES SMUGGLER, FULLERTON AND LULU IN THE FIRST HEAT—CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY'S CONTEST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 24.—The postponed race of yesterday for the 2:29 class was won by Mattie, with Trio a close second, and Planter eight lengths behind; time, 2:24½.

In the postponed 2:22 race, Adelaide won the sixth heat in 2:24½, Sensation second, Slow Go third. The seventh heat was taken by Slow Go in 2:24½, Adelaide second, Sensation third. The eighth and last race was won by Slow Go in 2:25½, Adelaide second, Sensation third.

About 12,000 persons attended the afternoon races. In the 2:19 race, 2:32 class, there were seven starters. Thorndale was the favorite.

Summary—Purse $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:32, to the first $1,000, second $500, third $300 and fourth $200.

Thorndale	1	1	1
Frank	3	3	4
Big Fellow	2	2	3
Dan Bryant	4	4	2
Hammer, M. Beadle	Dis.		
Judge	Dis.		
William H	Dis.		

Time, 2:23½, 2:24½, 2:23½.

The next contest was the free for all, the starters being Goldsmith Maid, Smuggler, Judge Fullerton, Lulu and Bodine. The Maid won the race of two to one against the field. The appearance of all the horses was the signal for cheering.

First heat—Goldsmith Maid had the pole, Smuggler second, Fullerton third, Bodine fourth, Lulu outside. Eleven scores and they got away, the Maid leading round the turn, Smuggler second, Bodine third, Fullerton fourth, Lulu breaking. Going to the quarter the Maid dashed right away from all of them, Smuggler and Fullerton both breaking. At the quarter the Maid was fourteen lengths ahead of Bodine, he twenty lengths ahead of Smuggler, he ten lengths ahead of Fullerton. Going down the back stretch Lulu broke again, but broke badly. The Maid passed the half mile ten lengths in advance of Bodine, who was twenty lengths ahead of Lulu, seventy lengths ahead of Smuggler, and he five lengths ahead of Fullerton. At the three-quarters the Maid was twenty-five lengths ahead of Bodine. The Maid came down the home stretch like lightning, going under the wire twenty lengths ahead of Bodine, and distancing Lulu, Smuggler and Fullerton, in 2:16¼.

Second heat—Bodine had two lengths the best of the start, and held it going round the turn, the Maid making two of her peculiar breaks between the turn and quarter, and at the latter place Bodine was a length ahead. On the back stretch the Maid closed the gap, lapping Bodine, but broke again and fell back a length. Once more she closed the gap and they passed the half mile neck and neck. Between the half and three quarter pole the Maid skipped and then shoved to the front. Bodine, however, hung on her wheel, the Maid breaking just a little, and they shot the three-quarter post neck and neck. Coming down the home stretch the Maid broke, and it really seemed as if Bodine would win the heat, but the Maid made a tremendous burst of speed, collared and passed her antagonist, and won the heat by two lengths in 2:18¼. While the cheers greeted her third heat. They got word evenly, the Maid leading around the turn and breaking, but shooting right away from Bodine. She was three lengths ahead at the quarter, broke and lost two of them; held the length ahead at the half-mile, broke and lost two of them; held the length at the three-quarters and came in an easy winner of the heat and race by eight lengths; time 2:20. Summary—Purse $4,000, open to all; first, $2,000; second, $1,000; third, $600; fourth, $400.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Bodine	2	2	2
Smuggler	Dis.		
Lulu	Dis.		
Fullerton	Dis.		

Time—First heat, :35, 1:07¼, mile, 2:16¼; second heat, 37, 1:10, 2:18¾; third heat; :35¾, 1:09¾, 2:20.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Falling, followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, shifting to cool northwesterly and northerly, partly cloudy weather and frequent local storms.

The steamship Erin, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

Immense clouds of grasshoppers have been flying southward over Nebraska for two days. Great numbers alighted in the vicinity of Omaha, but did no great damage. High north winds are prevailing there.

Fifty-one workmen from Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Lyons and other cities of France, sent by the French Government to visit the Exhibition in Philadelphia, and study the different trades which are making in the Exhibition, have arrived that they represent, have arrived.

The State Comptroller of Tennessee publishes a notice that the past coupons of July, 1875, of bonds of that State, with outstanding coupons of July, 1874, and January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 15th, payable at the Fourth National Bank of New York, or the State Treasurer's office, Nashville.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Vienna *Morgens Post* says the Prince Imperial of Austria will start next autumn on a two years' tour through Europe and America.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Three Hundred Million Funding Loan.

Negotiations with Syndicates Closed.

The Bonds Taken at Par in Gold.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1876.

The Three Hundred Million Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-night concluded the negotiation with the Syndicate for the sale of the three hundred million dollars in four and one-half per cent. bonds, authorized by the refunding acts of 1870 and 1871. The negotiations were practically concluded at seven o'clock this evening, but the contract was not signed until ten o'clock, the delay being caused by the preparation of the necessary papers. The Syndicate agrees to take the loan at par in gold and interest, less one-half of one per cent. commission, the Syndicate to pay all the expense of preparing, transporting and delivering the bonds. The following parties or the Syndicate: R. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Seligman & Bros., of London; Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman, Morton, Bliss & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank and Third National Bank, all of New York. The contract is in terms similar to that made for the sale of the five per cent. refunding bonds, the Syndicate binding themselves to take forty million of the bonds, with the privilege of taking the remainder of the three hundred million. A call will shortly be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of forty millions of five-twenty bonds. Against the negotiation just concluded, the first call will be upon the five-twenties of sixty five, the interest on which is payable May and November, and of which there is outstanding over one hundred and fifty million dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1876.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE PENSION BUREAU.

The Secretary of the Interior has leased, from ex-Governor Shepherd, the upper portion of the new fire proof building on Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, for the use of the Pension Office and Bureau of Education, at an annual rental of $15,000. The Legislative Appropriation bill gives $14,000 for this purpose. Shepherd will heat the building, hence the increase of rental over appropriation.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

A general order from the War Department directs Colonel Ruger, upon assuming command of the Department of the South on or about September 1st, to transfer the headquarters of the department to Atlanta, Georgia. The companies of the Second Infantry now in the Department of Gulf will be transferred to the Department of the South, and the headquarters and companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, now in that department, will be transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

THE SYNDICATE TAKE THE BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day concluded the contract for the sale of $300,000,000 four and a half per cent. bonds, to be issued under the funding acts of 1870 and 1871, and due 1891. The combination unites the three parties who have been competing for loans. The amount taken is $10,000,000 at par and interest, less one-half per cent. commission, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, including the preparation and delivery of the bonds. The combination embraces Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and Seligman Bros., of London; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. W. Seligman & Co., New York; the First National Bank, of the City of New York, and Morton, Bliss & Co., representing the American association. The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue calls for the redemption of 5 20 bonds against the negotiation.

THE LATE SPEAKER.

The Remains of Mr. Kerr Lying in State at His Old Home.

NEW ALBANY, August 24.—From an early hour this morning till five o'clock in the afternoon, a constant stream of people was passing through the corridors of the court house, where the remains of the late Speaker Kerr were lying in state. From the eyes of many of the visitors silent tears stole down the cheek as they gazed on the wasted form of the dead statesman—a man whom they loved and honored with the most ardent devotedness, and whose virtues were recognized by all. Choice flowers were strewn in profusion around the coffin, and upon the catafalque. A wreath of immortelles and a cross prepared by the hands of Mrs. W. S. Culbertson are among the floral decorations. The face of the remains bear evidence of the intense suffering through which Mr. Kerr during his illness, and up to the day of his death. Were it not for the fearful appearance of the forehead and temples, the features would be recognized by friends as the remains.

At 8:30 to-night the casket was closed and placed in a hearse, and taken to the family residence, followed by committees from various civic societies of the city. A detail of Masons and Odd Fellows, of both of which organizations Mr. Kerr was a member, will act as escort of honor to the remains, and will watch over them till the hour of the funeral. The funeral to-morrow will be the largest ever seen in this section of the country. Every society in the city, with several others from surrounding cities, will be in the procession. The Governor of the State will be present at four o'clock. Vice President Ferry, who accompanied the remains from Washington, fears that he will be unable to remain and attend the funeral, as he is necessarily compelled to be in Michigan on Saturday. He is the guest of Mr. W. D. Culberston, and many of the citizens have called on him to pay their respects. Senator McDonald is also here, and will remain till after the funeral of Mr. Kerr. Governor Hendricks, the State officers and a large number of citizens from various parts of the State will be here to-night, remaining till the obsequies are over. The City Hall, court house and a number of private residences are draped in mourning, and at nine o'clock to-morrow all business houses in the city will be closed and remain so till after the procession passes out to the cemetery.

CONCEALING CRIME.

Alleged Death from Abortion in Wilkesbarre—A Coroner and Doctor Involved.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 23.—Miss Josie Gallagher, aged twenty-four years, clerk in a dollar store of this city, died suddenly on Wednesday last, and the cause was said to be heart disease. Since then, rumors are being current that her death was due to the malpractice of a blundering physician who had procured a painful abortion. Coroner P. J. Prendergast investigated the matter, and on Saturday held an examination, after which he reported that no abortion had been attempted, and that death had resulted from pelvic abscesses and peritonitis. The friends and relations of the deceased were not satisfied with this, and then another examination was ordered by District Attorney Farnham. All assented, and accordingly last night the body was exhumed in the Catholic graveyard and taken to the City Hospital room, where Drs. J. B. Crawford, J. G. Guthrie, J. A. Murphy and R. Davis examined it. As anticipated it was found that the Coroner's statement was false, and that plain evidence of an abortion was in the affected parts. Accordingly a police force was stationed about the sleeping apartments of Dr. Edward Gumpert, who is charged with the fatal work. The Coroner will also probably be called upon to answer for his willful mistake. The chain of circumstantial evidence is said to be complete. Gumpert was arrested by County Detective William Dewitt.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—The Louisville, Paducah and Western Railroad was sold to-day by United States Commissioner Murray, to satisfy the bondholders. The main stem from Elizabethtown to Paducah was bought by H. W. Smithers, of London, and A. Marcus, of New York, as trustees of the European bondholders, for $700,000. The branch from Elizabethtown to Louisville was bought by the branch bondholders, represented by Morris & Jessup, of New York, George Welsh, Philadelphia, and John T. Moore, for $540,000. The terms of sale were cash when the sale is affirmed.

The Lehigh and Eastern Road.

MILFORD, PA., August 24.—Ground was broken to-day at Metamoras, Pa., for the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad, which is to extend one hundred miles and connect with the Erie road at Port Jervis. The road is to be completed by the 1st of April, 1877.

THE CAMPAIGN.

CARL SCHURZ AT CLEVELAND.

An Address to the Germans.

Parties and Candidates Carefully Reviewed and Contrasted.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this city to-night with a very large meeting. The Hayes clubs were out in full force with torches and bands of music, forming one of the largest street processions ever seen in the city. A large out-door meeting was held at Monumental Park, addressed by General J. A. Garfield who spoke for an hour and half, his speech being enthusiastically received. Carl Schurz spoke in German to a crowded house in the Globe Theater as follows:

MY HONORED COUNTRYMEN—I have read the letter of my friend Jacob Mueller in the *Wrechter am Erie*, and am ready to answer it. If Mr. Mueller is present, he is respectfully requested to take a seat on the platform. Last fall when I spoke for Governor Hayes, I was denounced by the Democrats and accused of inconsistency. They said, how can the man who denounced the sins of the Republican party favor the election of a Republican candidate? At that time my liberal friends defended me, and declared that I was perfectly right in using through means to defeat the inflationists. Now, gentlemen, in exactly the same position do I stand to-day before you, not to defend the shortcomings of the Republican party, but because I see in that party the only means to guard the country against ruin. I will not appeal to your feelings, but let us, like sensible people, speak to each other; and if somebody is present who wishes to ask a question, he will be welcome. There are principally two evils that claim our attention: the bad state of our finances, and the corruption of our public officers. Last fall we all stood for early resumption. To prove the necessity of this measure to-night will hardly be necessary. The natural instinct of each German is for honest money. Everybody knows that the fluctuations in the value of money are the principal causes of the present panic and distress. The common welfare demands resumption as early as possible. This is clear to everybody. The question is now by what means and through which party this end is to be reached? Last year the Democrats were everywhere for soft money. [A voice in New York.] The question in Ohio was not touched. Now the Democrats declare themselves the true prophets of hard money, but their conversion is suspicious. This suspicion increases when we look at their platform. It begins with this, that it makes the Republicans responsible for the delay in the resumption, saying that the Republicans had already eleven years. I will not exonerate the Republicans; and what have the Democrats done for hard money within this time? Why only have they opposed resumption in every conceivable way, but they have even favored repudiation, but when now the Democrats are really converted into hard-money men, they must have taken place during the National Convention; indeed this convention favored repudiation, but what cannot be accomplished by a convention, but what cannot a corruption fund recommend to reach it. It speaks only in general terms of a reasonable system; but what this reasonable system might be remains a mystery. This flowery speech reminds one of the posters containing recommendations of certain liniment and other patent medicines that promise to cure all diseases. Humbug is the way to success according to the art of platform building, which consists, to use Talleyrand's words, to hide one's real meaning of language as much as possible. There one reads of a cure on the wings of a system, of the wheels of industry set again in motion, and similar things. But we well last year, by Bill Allen and Sam Carey and other notorious characters. Now the same party shall serve an opposite aim and by what means does the Democratic party promise to bring about resumption? It is the repeal of the resumption act of Congress, in which resumption was fixed by law for the first of January, 1879. This resumption act is, according to their opinion, the greatest obstacle to resumption. I myself was not in favor of the passage of this bill when it was discussed in the Senate, it did not correspond to all my wishes, but it established a certain date for resumption, and therefore I voted for it. But the Democrats, who have to-day not want a fixed date for resumption. If a man has given his note to pay within a certain time, will any one declare that the note will sooner be paid if you cross out the date on which it is due? The Republicans have fixed a date for the payment of the Government promissory note, and after the passage of this act every greenback ought to have contained this date on its face, namely: The United States will pay to bearer one dollar on the first day of January, 1879.

Now the Democrats say that the surest way to resumption is to repeal the law which says the note is to be paid, and yet they claim to be in favor of early resumption. Is that not a sure confirmation of the old saying that ancient conventions the leaders of the Democracy have declared the resumption of hard money and its sated the inflationists were defeated; but this is not so. A compromise has been made, the inflationists would have insisted that the Convention had still more favored their ideas, since nothing could not be done because the Democrats should have New York State. Then the inflationists grumbled, but when after long hesitation Tilden's letter of acceptance appeared with its indistinct general phrases, then the inflationists shouted for joy that they had won a victory; and that is truly the case. He has gone over to their ranks. At last time the Democrats nominate in all Congressional districts inflationist money men. Their platform identical with the victory of the soft money men, identical with the majority in Congress, and against this majority Tilden will not be able to do anything if he is elected for President, so the victory of Tilden the fruit of last year's victory of hard money principles would be lost again. Many have smiled because I was so exasperated the fear that Tilden might die when elected for President, and thus give room to Governor Hendricks. They have answered that never as yeta Democratic President had died; but in fact Harrison died already, and he actually dead in the arms of Hendricks.

The Republicans also have not done for resumption what they ought to have done; but the whole part and inclination of this party is in favor of it. It stands for the honor, credit and good name of the United States, a firm opponent of all desires of repudiation in peace in war; therefore all who favor honest money support this party.

As regards corrupt officers and corporations, I admit that corruption is everywhere, in the Cabinet of the President, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives of the single legislatures, in the judges. People say that in the future, therefore [illegible] for the better; but [illegible] a short time, but [illegible] it becomes necessary [illegible] of corruption. [illegible] prove a corrupt official [illegible] ce. That is not better that [illegible] parties must be kept away from office. [illegible] is will only be done by removing the cause of all the corruption, and what is this cause? Dishonest officers are to found everywhere, and they were to be found everywhere, because the foundation is dishonest. But this curse of general corruption dates from the time of the second President, Andrew Jackson, who, entering his office, acted according to the principle "to the victors belong the spoils," and introduced the removal of political opponents; then nobody asked whether the officer removed had been just or capable or not, but what his standing had been in the party. In appointing new officers, the character and efficiency of the candidate was inquired into, but not only into their service to the party. This recommendation was every thing. The civil service became like a pigeon roost, and nobody could tell who of the even changing crew of clerks was honest or dishonest. Even if a dishonest officer was detected and his crime to be punished, some Congressman that had recommended him, would have protested against his removal, because he was such a useful friend, and could not be spared in the campaign. The ward politicians acquired greater influence, and their influence has more weight than honesty and character. The corruption came under the protection of the party. This went on till it reached its climax in the Belknap impeachment before the war, for under his administration one part of the party tried to overcome the other part of it, and sought political influence by all means. The consequence was corruption and theft grew fearfully. The same was the case under Johnson; but as far as Grant is concerned, he has the peculiar weakness to believe the officers is true to him, and that he may reward his friends and worry his enemies; and among his friends were many many doubtful characters, therefore this merit belongs to the administration of Grant, that it has by the greatness of corruption shown the necessity of radical reform, even to the most stupid mind. But how shall this reform be brought about? If a man suffers of ulcers in consequence of blood poisoning, the opening of the ulcers is not sufficient, the poisonous blood must be purified. Even so in the civil service. There is no reform possible if the appointment and removal of the officers is not separated from all political influences, and made dependent entirely on the moral and intellectual faculties of the applicant. An examining committee should only determine about the last mentioned conditions, but what a party favors in reform in this sense, to judge from the platform alone is not advisable. The character of candidates is to be taken into consideration. In fact, both are unanimous.

Hayes will remove the corrupt officers, and Tilden will not. But Tilden will remove the good officers also. Hayes has been Governor of Ohio three times, and has proven himself a friend of reform. Every one knows him as an honest man. That is admitted by his most bitter enemies. In his letter of acceptance he favors reform clearly and explicitly. He says that corruption originated more than forty years ago by the introduction of the system of booty. He wishes that in the appointment of officers respect should be had to their abilities and character; that officers must be made independent of party influence; that we must return to the principles of the founders of this republic, and by legislation we must supplement what is wanting. He honestly promises to favor this reform, and he is the man to keep his word. But what does Tilden say? All his expressions are of the relative kind. He speaks of raising the standard of qualification, of gradual improvements, of an examining committee if possible; but he does not enter into particulars like Hayes. His speech is dark, and in it all turns upon this, that the Democrats must have all the offices, and to this all the other Democrats agree. But who of them desires reform? Tammany Hall, or how will he swallow tails, or the short hairs, the Confederates in the South? Yes, they all want offices, and the system of Jackson to which the whole party is bound by all its traditions. What a deluge of office seekers there will be if Tilden is elected! We have had a specimen of it in the lower House of Congress, where all the officers were ousted to make room for the Confederates—for Fitzhugh. What scandals! Those Confederate soldiers have indeed proven themselves valiant in their attacks, but heavens! what valor they will show when they come to make their grand attack upon the offices! Will Tilden be able to stand this storm? We may get rid of the old thieves, but may God preserve us from the new ones! The devil may be gone, but the devils will remain. But will Hayes have the courage to carry out this reform? He has shown great courage in speaking before his election against the system of booty, thus cutting off to his friends all hope of reward. The same courage is shown by his repudiation of the second term. Tilden writes in a similar strain, but says he will make no promise, because his promises are not worth much; but he advises legislation by Congress to restrain him from a second term, just as if he were not to be trusted. But will Hayes be able, if elected for President, to enforce reform? In his position as President he will have the appointment of officers mostly in his hands. Grant, to be sure, excused himself for not being able to carry out reform, but his heart was not in it. He had the second and the third term on his brain, therefore he sought shelter behind the opposition within the Republican party; but he might have found friends of reform among the Republicans if he had wanted to. Although there are many black sheep among the Republicans, yet as a whole they are on the side of intelligence and morality, and it is the support of this element that Hayes as President may calculate on. He will emancipate office holders from party thraldom, and he will thus create for himself an army of friends, against which the party satraps will avail nothing; and should Congress refuse to support him, an appeal to the people will secure Congressmen of a different sentiment.

I have had experiences of long standing in Washington. I am not given to illusion, but do not say that things cannot grow worse than they are at present, and that any change will be a change for the better. Things may grow much worse, if that party which has invented and patented the system of booty should come into power under Tilden, who has grown to be sixty years of age before he bethought himself of reform. His is the favorable time for reform. Let us now vigorously push on what has been begun. The people's conscience has been awakened. We now must raise the intelligence of the people to the same standard. A change from Grant to Tilden will be nothing but a change from a Republican system of booty to a Democratic one; but a change from Grant to Hayes will be a change from this pernicious system to reform. But we are told that the Independent Convention in New York have pledged themselves to vote either for Bristow or for Tilden and that now, since Bristow wasn't nominated, we must vote for Tilden. To be sure Bristow would have been the best man. All must, however, distinguish between persons and principles. Since Tilden has surrendered himself to the soft money men, he is no more the same person. It is a truism under such circumstances to speak of consistency. A physician who was curing a sick man to death said, upon a remonstrance, that he was doing everything consistently and according to science, and if the patient should die he would have the consolation to die according to the dictates of science. Thus we find men of small minds who seem to believe that the whole universe revolves upon the small axis of their own personal consistency. Surely all independent and intelligent Germans will be the last ones to sacrifice the altar of consistency the noble gifts of reform and honest money.

After the meeting Mr. Schurz was serenaded at the hotel, and made a short address.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Surplus Wheat Crop—The Troubles at Vancouver—A Disruption of the Dominion Threatened—Personal.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The Grangers estimate the surplus wheat this season at 600 tons.

A Victoria dispatch of last night says a committee of gentlemen on Tuesday presented an address to Lord Dufferin, setting forth their grievances. He declined to receive the address, and said a petition to the Crown was the proper course. The meeting was private. The *Standard* published a severe article on the subject, and declared the Island railway must be built and the Canadian terms carried out, or a separation will follow. The *Colonist* is more moderate, but confesses disappointment at the result of the interview, and says fear is excited that if the province should not accept a certain sum as compensation, even if it should pass the Canadian Lower House, it would fail in the Senate and cause further disappointment to the brokers in the New York mining board.

CASUALTIES.

Another Railway Collision.

MONTPELIER, August 24.—By a collision on the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad, four miles west of Barre this morning, the engines were wrecked and several passengers injured, one, Mrs. Langley, probably fatally.

A Fireman Fatally Injured in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Last evening, while Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3 was running to a fire in East Cleveland, the driver, Cavanaugh, was thrown from his seat and run over. His injuries are probably fatal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Heather & Allison's saw mills and salt works near Saginaw, Mich., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mill has been idle the past year. Loss about $40,000.

The Wheeling *Standard's* Parkersburg special says: The warehouse and paint shop of the Marietta Chair Company was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The factory building was badly damaged. Loss about twenty-five thousand dollars; insurance not known. It was supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Two other alarms from different quarters were sounded at the same time, and two men arrested.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut.

PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

NEW HAVEN, August 24.—The prohibition party of this State nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Joseph Cummins, D. D., late President of

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW is having a perfect ovation in Vermont. Crowds of ten thousand turn out to hear him and the political prophets predict that the State will give 30,000 Republican majority.

IN consequence of the hard times the Chinese in New York city have come to the conclusion that they had better ship a number of their company to England, and introduce there the system of Chinese laundries. *Bon voyage.*

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that usurious interest charged by a national bank vitiates the contract. Such an overcharge works a forfeiture of all interest agreed to be paid. This is in accordance with the rulings of our State Courts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT has instructed the United States District Attorneys in Alabama to begin suit in certain cases of alleged fraud and intimidation during the late election there, and now there will be another howl from the Bourbon press—the shotgun and pistol belong such valuable Democratic allies.

AND still they come. Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of North Carolina, a Democratic Representative in the State Legislature four years ago, has taken the stump in that State for the Republican national and State tickets. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a man of high character and culture, and one of the most effective orators in North Carolina.

A NUMBER of English capitalists are prospecting in the neighborhood of Boston for a convenient site upon which to establish large manufacturing interests, available to seaport facilities and inland transportation. This is not to be taken as an indorsement of the free trade plank of the National Democratic platform.

THE delegates of the two Methodist Churches, North and South, appointed to arrange a basis of union between the two, have, it is reported, agreed upon a basis of settlement of existing differences. It is to be hoped, alike in the interests of religion and patriotism, that this basis will be agreed upon by the churches, as we doubt not it will be.

THE *Post* "preserves a wonderful calmness touching" the grave charges of swindling and perjury brought against TILDEN in connection with his sworn income tax return for 1862, and his affidavit as to counsel fees received during the same period. What Democratic paper possesses the moral courage to demand that he shall step down and out?

THE late tabular statement prepared by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury CONANT, showing the comparative expenses of Democratic and Republican administrations, war expenditures being eliminated, is having a large run, and is doing vast good as a political document. A similar statement should be issued to include the expenditures of the last fiscal year. It would make a good showing for Republican rule.

WHAT is the Government scientific commission appointed to test steam boilers, experiment on the tensile strength of iron, and make such other experiments as may lead to some conclusion as to the cause of explosions, about? The commission has been in existence three years, and has expended nearly all of the $100,000 appropriated, and as yet the Treasury Department has not received the first line of a report concerning the work appointed to be done.

GENERAL BEN. HARRISON, the Republican nominee for Governor in Indiana, is having a regular Tippecanoe campaign. He is on the stump every day, and at every point in his route the people turn out *en masse* to welcome him. The Indianians have a feeling of State pride in their candidate, whose family has been identified with the history of the State ever since it was erected into a Territory in 1787, and the enthusiasm of the people for him is therefore easily understood.

THE nomination of ex-Governor MORGAN by the Republicans of New York as their candidate for Governor, is a good was elected of the war, and war Governor an excellent ails back upon him as their best representative, now, when the principles which led to the war are again dominant in the Democratic party. He commands the respect even of his opponents, and there is the best of reasons for believing that he can be and will be elected. The Republicans of New York go into this fight with all the assurance of victory that harmony and enthusiasm can give.

THE New York *Herald* says that the lowest depths of human depravity are sounded by those infamous wretches who made a practice of throwing passenger trains off the track of a railroad that they may have an opportunity to plunder the dead and the dying, the victims of their barbarity. This is true with the exception that there is still a lower grade of wretches —those who make a practice of wrecking railroad companies, that they may have the opportunity of plundering the original stockholders and of reorganizing the companies for their own benefit. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL J. TILDEN, attorney-at-law, as well as, according to the platform of the Indiana Independents, "corporation thief and railroad wrecker."

THE article which we publish from the New York *Times* deliberately charges TILDEN with swindling and perjury; swindling in making a false return of his income to the Government and perjury in swearing to it; and the *Times* of a later date reiterates the charge, adding that it has waited several days for a denial, and as none has been given, the presumption is that no denial is possible. We know that the complaint was general, at the time, that the rich men of New York were doing their best to defraud the Government out of its income tax, and we have a recollection that HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, pointed out numerous instances similar to this of TILDEN. The allegation, therefore, is not an improbable one, and has every claim, as it at present stands, to implicit belief.

MR. TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, complained that nothing was doing to refund our national debt at a lower rate of interest; yet here is Secretary MORRILL getting ready to place $300,000,000 of five and a half per cents, the only difficulty he has being the eagerness of two opposing syndicates, who each want the whole loan awarded to it. The Republican administration has already placed all the five per cents, authorized by law; and the [illegible] still four years.

Routley John, lab, 1918 Wharton, s s
Rovar Francis, confect, 316 Liberty
Rowley John, nail feeder, 35 Twentieth, s s
Rowley Samuel, heater, Denny, n Penn av
STEVENSON & FOSTER, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BINDERS,

currency was the correct and proper one, and that the price of silver in London has responded to it. Manifestly the continuance of our silver policy must give us an advantage in the trade with China, Japan, India and South America.

IN a number of years past Congress has made an annual appropriation of some five or six thousand dollars to pay for the examination and arrangement of the captured rebel archives. The search has had for its chief object the discovery of such persons as had dealings of any kind with the Confederate Government, or who in their letters had expressed a desire for its success. Through this examination a long list of persons has been obtained, whose disloyalty was established beyond their ability to dispute it, and these lists have proved of immense value to the Government in passing upon the countless claims from the South which have been filed in the several departments, and which have been before Congress, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission. The Democrats of the House Committee, at the last session, cut out this annual appropriation, and the further extended examination of these archives must therefore stop. We stated, at the time, that it was not through ignorance this appropriation was withheld. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* now charges, squarely and specifically, that it was denied because the Democrats thoroughly understood its use. They knew that millions of dollars had remained in the Treasury because of this small appropriation, which otherwise would have gone into the hands of the Southern Confederates. The great value of the researches among the records had been formally made known to Congress for several years in succession, and rebels in all parts of the South had learned it year after year to their sorrow. And it was for these very reasons that the present Democratic Congress, at its first session, stopped the work. In the matter of cotton claims alone before the Treasury Department, four million dollars was saved by the rejection of half the claims filed there on account of the actual proof of disloyalty of the claimants, as shown by documents found among these archives; and it is estimated that claims involving at least a million dollars more were abandoned before the additional records were purchased by the Treasury. The claims laid before the two Houses of Congress, and referred to their various committees, reach many hundred millions of dollars. As yet, thanks to Republican ascendancy alone, the element of disloyalty centers as a complete bar, since the Democrats cannot direct payment if disloyalty is established. But by refusing to appropriate the paltry sum of $6,000, they can prevent the discovery of this fatal disability, and in the name of "economy" make it possible for Southern rebels to drain the Treasury empty, and bankrupt the Government they could not otherwise destroy.

THE Eastern papers are filled with rejoicing over the collapse of the great coal combination. This was a combination of all the Eastern coal companies, which apportioned the production of coal among its several members, and bound each not to exceed, in its production, the amount assigned to it. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, it seemed, not only exceeded its quota, last year, but persisted in keeping up the excess. The other members of the combination, failing to bring it to terms, dissolved the association, and henceforth each will proceed to produce as much as it pleases and market it at whatever it can obtain. The attempt to regulate and limit the production of coal, and by such limitation to control the price is, therefore, a failure, and we do not wonder at the joy of the Eastern people that such is the case. At the very time when, owing to the depression in manufacturing, cheap coal was an absolute necessity, this monopoly was formed to keep up the price; and as a consequence, the manufacturers have refrained from attempting new enterprises or keeping up old ones. Industry has been paralyzed, and the coal regions have been kept on half-wages in what has proved a vain attempt to maintain the high rates prevailing before the panic. Like all other combinations it has failed through the greed of one of its members, who sought to overreach the others.

All these efforts to regulate prices by mutual agreements to limit production have heretofore failed and must always fail, for the reason that they are wrong in principle and impossible of maintenance. The life of business depends upon the freedom of production; and if foolish people rush in and bring about over-production, the market soon brings them to their senses. A free market is the only reliable regulator of prices; and we are glad to see it demonstrated that a monopoly in coal is as impossible as would be an attempt to secure a monopoly in wheat, corn, bacon or cotton.

TILDEN'S white "reform" banner, already terribly smutched, promises, long before November, to become as black as the rappings of death. Unless he can satisfactorily explain, and speedily, too, the damning discrepancy between his sworn revenue returns for 1862, and his subsequent affidavit of counsel fees received in that year, he will stand execrated and abhorred in the sight of every honest man. The income tax in 1862 was five per cent., and he law compelled TILDEN to make return under oath of his taxable income. He swore it was $7,118, and no more. The other day he made affidavit in the Terre Haute and Alton suit, in which he is defendant, that he received, in 1862, two fees of $10,630 each, October 17th and November 7th, for reorganizing that wrecked concern. These two oaths are utterly irreconcilable, and unless there is an error in the transcript of his tax return and of his answer to the railroad suit against him, he has, by his own showing, been guilty of the double crime of perjury and of defrauding the Government.

Hayes Has a Will of His Own.

The wandering correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Cleveland says:

Tilden and Reform isn't the cry to catch many votes hereabouts, where Governor Hayes is well known. Said to me a prominent citizen here, "We know better than to fear that Hayes will be controlled by any rings. He is quiet and modest, but he has a stubborn will of his own, and will not yield it to his own closest political friends, if he thinks himself right. I remember, when he was Governor the first time, I was in the Legislature, and there was a vacant trusteeship for the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, located in this county, to be filled. The entire delegation in both Houses from the Cleveland district agreed upon their man, and a body presented his name to Governor Hayes for the appointment. We were his political friends, and regarded the appointment as our own, and hadn't a doubt but that our man would get it. But Hayes quietly but flatly refused. He said our man was a good one, but that he had a better man to appoint; if the man would accept the position; and he showed me the letter he had written to that gentleman tendering him the appointment, and [illegible] Letters were written by prominent Republicans here, urging the appointment of a well-known, well-qualified Republican of this city. The day of the convention, a delegation of prominent Republicans called upon Governor Hayes to present those letters and use our influence to secure the appointment. Among the number was a very prominent Republican editor, a delegate to Cincinnati, and as we went down, he was the only man in the delegation who could not be counted on to support Hayes for the Presidency. Governor Hayes quietly but firmly again refused to appoint our man, and appointed a Democrat but a man in every way qualified. These two incidents which fell under my own personal observation, satisfied me that Hayes is not easily influenced, and that he isn't the man to seek to purchase support by the use of patronage. And whoever has known Hayes knows that he is a man of nerve and not afraid to act for himself, nor disposed to tolerate anybody else's assumption or doing things for him or managing him. He is not a manageable sort of a man, though he is moderate in views and has great political sagacity."

The fact is that thus far I haven't found a man in Ohio who has aught to say against Hayes. He is universally spoken of with respect by Democratic politicians, who, without exception, so far as I have met them, concede his worth, and that he deserves strong personal popularity where he is best known.

WE HAVE received from the editor the London *Graphic* for August 16th. The *Graphic* is the pioneer journal in this class of art publication, and is remarkable for fine finish and great artistic merit of its illustrations. The pictorial papers on this side of the water get many of their most striking engravings from the *Graphic*. In the number before us a large amount of space is devoted to sketches of the war between Servia and Turkey, all of them having being drawn by skillful hands on the spot. There is a page devoted to scenes at an American watering place, while another is covered by a picture of the *Graphic's* display at the Centennial. It is printed on heavy, toned paper, and sells in London at six pence per number.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Good striving
Brings thriving;
Better a dog who works,
Than a lion who shirks.

The Cherokees are becoming civilized. They ran $79,500 behind, in their last year's finances.

Specimens of Persian postage stamps, the first ever issued in Persia, have just been received by our Government.

Nearly all the steam lines and large vessels trading to New Orleans are now making their passages through the jetties.

The vineculturists of New Jersey are a hast. The rot has affected the grapes enough to diminish the crops fully two-thirds.

There is said to be phosphorus enough quietly resting in the South Carolina rock beds to meet the demand of the world for thousands of centuries.

The financial crisis in Portugal arose primarily from the principal banks having refused further aid to insolvent concerns whose bills had fallen due.

A Japanese Medical Commission is visiting this country for the purpose of gaining information upon which to form a sanitary organization in that empire.

Bonds of affection. Bishop Coxe's daughter, who was married last week in Buffalo, received as a wedding present from her husband $1,000,000 in bonds.

Physicians attribute much of the recent large mortality among children to the long continued high temperature and excess of moisture in the atmosphere.

Mr. Grippen and Miss Clinch were married the other day. There is no other instance in which the bonds of love have been given their respective names.

Hardin county, Iowa, has an immense snake, that kills horses and cattle, and the people are armed and searching for the "varmint." They must drink crooked whisky out there.

The New York *World*, a Democratic paper, has the following sly dig at Tilden: "There is money enough stolen every year from the railroads in this country to pay all their debts."

Professor Huxley is studying the nature of the peaceful clam with Professor Agassiz at Newport. The distinguished evolutionist is getting rapidly a clam-ated to the ways of the country.

The people of this country pay annually to foreign steamship companies not less than thirty millions of dollars for freight. But for the rebellion, most of it would be paid to American steamship owners.

The Cunard Company has purchased a large sea frontage at Boston for the purpose of building landing docks for the steamers of the line, upon the same plan of the famous docks in London, Liverpool and Havre.

A Halifax merchant is making arrangements to secure a cargo of grain in the West, convey it over the Intercolonial railway, and ship it at that port for Europe, and thus ascertain the chances of making Halifax a profitable grain shipping port.

"Woodmen, spare that tree." A National Forest Convention is announced to be held at Cape May Point, N. J., September 7th and 8th. It is called by the American Forest Council, an association interested in agriculture, meteorology and sanitary science.

The terrible and fatal disease of murrain in cattle is making sad ravages among cows, especially in Wilkesbarre and vicinity. Within the last week no less than a hundred cases of death among the most valuable of improved stock have occurred.

Opium-smoking is fearfully prevalent in Virginia City, Nevada. One hundred and fifty whites of both sexes of the best classes in town held high carnival in one of the fashionable resorts of the place a few days ago, opium being the attraction and excitement.

The physicians detailed to examine the condition of children in New York city, and discover, if possible, the cause of the alarming mortality among them, report that the neglect and ignorance of the mothers has more to do with their deaths than anything else.

A new journey of exploration in North Africa is about to be undertaken by a French expedition, with the object of opening up the commercial routes between the basin of the Niger and Algeria, and to make the ports of the French colony the outlets of those lines.

Wholesale liquor dealers will not be required to have their packages stamped by Government gaugers after to-day. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular specifying the kind of stamp to be used by such dealers, to be affixed to the packages by themselves.

The intelligent proof-reader now turns up in Chicago. A *Times* report of a sermon preached there last Sunday says: The modern Roman Church dates from the year 500, because the Bishop of Rome, who then assumed office, first claimed authority over the *Wesleyan* Church."

There has been a great decrease of emigration to the United States and British North America during the past year. Canada alone has fewer last year being 173,809, against 241,041 in 1874, and 310,612 in 1873, and, in the first six months of this, the number of emigrants from Ireland was 10,491 less than for the same period of 1875.

It has been discovered that the great Salt Lake in Utah anciently had an outlet northward, the overflow being carried to the ocean by the Columbia river, through Oregon. At that time, however, the lake was a vast inland sea, which is shown by the existence of an ancient beach some nine hundred and seventy feet higher than the present lake.

Autumn is at hand, and the birds have a fashion of gathering in field and fence-rail conferences; little sparrows chippering to tipping yellowhammers, fat wrens bobbing around the darting swallows, while the bobolink, grown sober since June, sits farthest off on the meadow-sweet, and the muted blue-jay screams from a tree. They are thinking of winter.

The African church, one of the landmarks of Richmond, is being leveled with the ground. It was erected before 1800, for the First Baptist congregation, but has been occupied, since 1841, exclusively by colored people. During the last days of the Southern Confederacy, Jeff Davis and Benjamin addressed a large mass-meeting within its walls, and strove to postpone the inevitable hour of surrender.

PERSONAL.

Daniel McFarland, who shot Albert D. Richardson in the *Tribune* office in 1870, is living on the charity of his friends in Chicago.

Charles O'Conor, who was on his death bed some time ago and was visited by Commodore Vanderbilt, has just visited the Commodore on *his* death bed.

Mr. Moses Y. Tilden, brother of Governor Tilden, lies at the point of death at his home in [illegible] Scheibler Wm A, clk. His disease Scheid Chas, Eliswerke physicians Scheid J, saloon, Cedy.

Will Remove [illegible]gborn, in the [illegible], is advertised [illegible]ates Marshal for [illegible] New Jersey, to settle his accounts as former paymaster in the United States Army.

Two of the famous Ward brothers, "Josh" and Gilbert, are in training for the Centennial regatta on the Schuylkill, in which they will enter the professional double scull race. It will take some very good rowing to beat these old heroes.

M. de Tocqueville, the French Senator, whose death is reported by cable, was the author of the "Democratie en Amerique," the book which was the Bible of all Europeans who admired and loved America. Tocqueville was to us a literary Lafayette.

Dr. Howe was once imprisoned in Berlin for carrying money from Lafayette to the Poles, and William C. Rives, who was then our Minister to Prussia, procured his release. Mrs. Howe's biography of her husband promises to be exceedingly rich in interesting incidents.

Soldiers who lost arms or legs in the army and received $24 per month pension have not heretofore been entitled to commutation for loss of limbs. Congress at its last session amended the law so as to give the class referred to limbs or commutation therefor. Applicants should apply to the Surgeon General of the army.

The New Orleans *Republican* states that a proper investigation into the cause of Rev. J. Sella Martin's death does not reveal anything in particular, only that he was addicted to an indulgence in opiates for the purpose of alleviating physical pains. It is believed that he unintentionally took too large a dose of the drug.

Dr. John Henry Gee, a prominent Florida physician who had command of the Salisbury (N. C.) military prison during the war, met his death recently under peculiarly terrible circumstances. During a fire in Quincy, Florida, he undertook to blow up a house, by the destruction of which it was hoped to stay the flames. Taking a keg of powder into the building he applied a slow match, and started to leave. The match was not properly arranged, and the explosion followed almost instantly, so injuring Dr. Gee that he was not able to escape, and was burned with the building.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The Reasons Why Petroleum Must Command Higher Prices—New Wells Only Produce Enough to Balance the Falling Off in Old Ones—Developments—The Bottom Out of the Phillips Gusher—Republican Senatorial Conference—Licenses Granted.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, PA., August 24, 1876.

While producers appear to comprehend the situation and to realize that the existing depletion of stocks in Europe has caused a heavy drain on those held in the oil regions, resulting last month in heavier shipments than had ever been previously known in the history of the trade, and a consequently healthy advance in the market, speculators and dealers seem to lack the requisite nerve and confidence to take advantage of the condition of affairs. Some who had the good judgment to buy when prices commenced to advance, have realized handsomely; but those in the "short" interest are losing every endeavor to depress the market that they may have an opportunity to cover.

Yesterday the market made an advance of ten cents from the opening to the close, when sales were made at $2 87½; but while under any other circumstances such an appreciation in prices might cause suspicion of its being the result of speculative movements, the actual condition of the trade precludes the possibility of such a conclusion. With the present prices of refined oil at the seaboard and the demand for the export trade, petroleum here should be ruling at $3 00 and over; and this becomes the more apparent when many producers are actually wondering where the supply is to come from for the business of next season.

While great activity continues in developments, the new wells coming in serve but little more than to balance the falling off in the production of those of earlier yield, and on some of the most prolific territory known—where enormous sums have appeared to indicate inexhaustible supplies of petroleum—new wells are completed he production of which reaches the once insignificant amount of twenty or thirty barrels.

On the Matthew Brown farm, a recent venture of H. L. Taylor & Co. is of this character, while on the same property, only about a year ago, that firm—the largest producers in the world—had wells coming in flowing from six to eight hundred barrels a day and producing for a long time a daily average of three hundred barrels per well.

The new Helper well, on the Sanderson farm, in the vicinity of Greece City, where large flowing wells attracted so much attention that a flourishing oil town soon sprang up to fall a sacrifice to fire, is doing only about fifty barrels per day. The new well, on the Helper tract, in close proximity to the once renowned Troutman farm of enormously prolific yield, has the modest production of from ten to fifteen barrels, and was only completed a few days since.

A number of important test ventures, quite recently finished, have also served to define with still more certainty the limits of producing territory in this district. Such has been the effect of a well drilled by Hunter & Cummings, on the property of the Brady Iron Company, in the expectation of finding an extension of the belt in that direction. While the venture has proved unsuccessful, as far as finding any oil was concerned, it has demonstrated the fact that no remunerative territory is to be found in that vicinity

To the south again, the dry holes on the Sible, Slater and Jasterling farms, have been supplemented by Wiser & Co.'s well, on the Vogley farm, which may, to all intents and purposes, be set down as a dry hole, or its full equivalent. Some, who are interested in such an opinion, contend that it has not reached the sand; but as it was between fourteen and fifteen hundred feet deep, nearly four weeks ago, it has had ample time to attain that stratum.

The result of these ventures is to define the extension of the belt a short distance south of Oil City. It is true that further south some other drilling wells are not yet completed, but sufficient failures have resulted, between their locality and that of producing wells, to render their success very problematical at best.

The indications, from the actual state of the trade in the oil producing territory and the prospects in the near future, point decidedly to an advance rather than a decline in prices. Speculative movements will undoubtedly cause some fluctuations, for on them speculators rely for the margin in their transactions. But the legitimate demands of commerce must result in a decrease of stocks and a resulting appreciation in prices, while the daily average production bears any proportion to what it is at present.

On the Stephenson farm, Christie & Co.'s new well is producing about twenty-five barrels a day.

The new Sheidemantle well, on the Washington Campbell farm, is yielding daily about twenty barrels.

On the Earnhart farm, the new Morrison well has a production of about twenty-five barrels a day.

The new Harrington well, on the Bird property, near Buena Vista, is yielding from eight to ten barrels daily.

Hamilton Bros. have the interest in the Phillips Brothers' flowing well has resulted in the location of a new oil town. The old saw mill has been put in repair and is furnishing lumber for the construction of the houses, which are of the primitive character that distinguishes the pioneer buildings of all new oil towns. A hotel is already in lively operation, and another is to be built at once; while several boarding houses are doing a flourishing business. A grocery and saloon is being constructed by the proprietor of a stand where those refreshments are furnished so eagerly sought by wearied humanity and so strenuously opposed by the crusading interest, and in a week or two insurance agents will rush to Gailey City and make some of those profitable (?) investments for their companies, which have of late been so lively.

The flowing well has been drilled deeper, each stirring up of the sand increasing the flow, until it amounted to between three and four hundred barrels a day on Monday. Yesterday afternoon they drilled through the sand, and the production commenced to decline rapidly, so that last evening it was down only about a hundred and eighty barrels a day.

About ten rods from the spouter, Phillips Brothers are drilling a new well, and are starting another on the Short farm, located in a northerly direction from the flowing well.

Much interest has been felt in the Baum well, which is about half a mile north of the Phillips spouter. For a long time they had a fishing job on hand, as the tools were stuck in the hole; but as soon as they were removed and drilling resumed, considerable anxiety was felt in the result of the completion of the well, which should by this time have established its reputation. "Accidents never come singly"—at least it has been so in this case—for a piece of casing has dropped into the hole, and the time of the completion of the well is consequently entirely beyond conjecture.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of the Forty-first district met at the Reynolds House, Kittanning, on Tuesday, and again yesterday afternoon. After several ballots, failing to make a nomination, they adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Yesterday the court at Kittanning granted licenses to all the hotels here and other applicants whose applications had not been rejected at the last term.

DOT.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FEAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It coaxes out little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron with the best tonic, Pure Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in 81 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 232 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets,
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernauls.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

For the Centennial
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD
HAIR BRUSHES,
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	389,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,815 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,500 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	25,462 48
Real Estate	50 487 24
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular.

DRY GOODS.

Great Assortmen
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed
SPECIAL NOTICE—FROM THE HALF PER CENT ON MUSLINS, WOULD BE DECIDEDLY ADVA BE TAKEN OF THE FACT THAT, VERY LOWEST. JUST ARRIVE GOODS. ALSO, THREE SPLEND LY SOLD AT 90 CENTS AND $1.
A DEPARTMENT.
First Aisle to Right.
At 75c, 87½c and $1. Plain Black Dress Silks.
At 90c, $1, $1 12½, $1 25, Gros Grain Black Silk.
At $1 37½ and $1 50. Black Silks, immense bargains.
At $1 62½, $1 75 and $2, some of the best bargains in "standard makes" we ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. These goods actually one-fourth under present value.
At $2 25, $2 50 and $3, very heavy Black Silks, bargains indeed.
At lowest prices, very full assortment of plain Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Striped and Checked Dress Silks, full assortment. Some special figures on Japanese Poplins.
At 45c, 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1, Black Cashmeres.
At $1 12½, $1 25 and upward, extra value in Black Cashmeres.
At 15c, 18½c, 25c, 28c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c, Black Alpacas.
At 75c, 87½ and $1, fine quality Black Alpacas.
At 15c, 18½c, 23c, 25c, 37½c and 50c, Colored Alpacas.
Our 23c Colored Alpaca would be exceedingly cheap at 32c, former price.
At 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18½c, 25c, 31c and 37½c, Fancy Dress Plaids.
ARRIVALS OF THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS TO-DAY.
Mohair Brocades, figured and plain.
Mohair Delaines, Silk Bongees, Tycoon Reps, &c., in new shades and patterns.
Real Blannels, all wool, 22c, 25c, 28c, 31c, 37½c, 45c and 50c.
Gray Sacquing Flannels 25c to 50c, all wool.
Country Flannels, 25c to 40c.
Kentucky Jeans from 12½c up, good value.
Black Doeskin at $1, a real bargain.
Cassimeres, Tricot, Diagonals, &c.
Velvets and Velveteens.
Orders from a Distance Solici ted and same Promptly and Carefully
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery. Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
MWSTHS

MOSQUITO BARS
FLY BARS.
NETTING!
BY PIECE OR YARD.
EXTRAORDINAR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 24, 1876.

There was little news of public interest to be obtained in monetary circles. Affairs moved sluggishly in the old routine, and the unchanging features of abundant money and easy discount rates continued as the most noticeable characteristics. Exchange seemed a little less abundant than bank-notes, but, as was the case yesterday, there was no actual scarcity, nor was a premium quotable on New York drafts. The topic of principal interest among business men, was that of the new railway line and its prospects. A very general feeling of regret was expressed that a rivalry had grown up between the different routes which was likely to endanger the success of the movement for competition in westward freights. This rivalry should be put a stop to; and a feasible plan can certainly be proposed by which both projects can be made to work together. Such a union would ensure strength and success; while a division of the efforts of our capitalists and business men is likely to work nothing but evil. Let a plan of combination be formed on the principle that private interests must be subservient to the public welfare, and it will require no prophetic instinct to foretell an undoubted success to the new line, and a prosperous future for Pittsburgh's commercial and manufacturing interests.

—The terrible shrinkage in the value of some of the leading railway stocks to-day should be taken as a warning against the system which has been practised by the anthracite coal roads for the past few years. If these roads had been content to confine themselves to their legitimate business of transporting coal to market, their stocks would have escaped the severe loss of the past two weeks, amounting to one-third or one-half their former value. But the spirit of monopoly and combination, so largely in vogue among our railways, inspired them with the idea of controlling the production and dictating the price of anthracite coal. The result of that effort may be seen in our telegraphic report of to-day's New York stock market. While such an expression may be deemed severe and unchristianable, we can hardly refrain from saying that we hope all similar violations of the laws of trade, may meet with a like result, and that soon, so that the work of rebuilding the prostrate interests upon a sound basis may be speedily commenced. The drop in Erie was an event which was to be expected. The foreclosure of the mortgages on the road is a foregone conclusion; and as the stock is practically worthless, having only been a football for speculators for some time, that event can hardly be regarded in any other light than that of a public benefit.

—The work of manufacturing political capital for the presidential campaign was presented with so much vigor during the late session of Congress, that our national legislators could not find time to provide for the moral as well as material interests of the nation by reforming the very grave defects in the present bankrupt laws. This was the more unexcusable as there was no lack of information as to what is needed, or what the evils of the present system are. As the New York *Shipping List* says, the abuse of the bankrupt law has been among the great disturbing causes of the time, involving financial ruin, and bringing poverty and distress into many circles where they have heretofore been strangers. The easy methods of paying debts through the faulty construction of the law, have unquestionably made a certain class of men reckless in obtaining credits, and careless in maintaining their honor. Where one honest and deserving man has been aided by the present bankrupt system, two unscrupulous men have been assisted in escaping from the fulfilment of their obligations. A shadow has thus been thrown over the whole business world, and enterprise suffers from a moral mildew that permeates every circle. To secure the needed change, laws must be enacted with the understanding that creditors have rights as well as debtors; and with the proper safeguards engrafted upon the credit system, a healthier public sentiment would speedily assert itself, and an impetus would thus be imparted to trade and commerce such as has not been witnessed since before the crash of 1873.

—There seems to be a somewhat more encouraging state of affairs of some of the money centers of the country, which may be taken as indications of a revival of the demand for money. We have already noted reports of that character from Chicago and Cincinnati, and now we learn of indications of improvement at Boston. The *Advertiser* of that city says in its financial report:

> Although the money market is well supplied with loanable funds even an excess in immediate requirements is still an undertone of firmness, founded upon the gradual increase in business, now active, and which is almost sure to assume active proportions as the season advances. From all parts of the country we hear of the resumption of business in all departments of manufacture. This indicates not only an increased degree of prosperity to the communities interested, but what is even of more consequence, it shows a revival of confidence and enterprise that at last we have reached the "hard pan," upon which a healthy and legitimate business may be safely based. With a material reduction in the cost of living, with low wages, cheap money and largely diminished stocks consequent upon curtailed production the past few months, the outlook for the future is certainly encouraging.

—The New York *Shipping List* says: "Baltimore has become up into much greater importance as a shipping port since her railway connections with the great grain regions have been completed than ever before. The fact that she is nearer to the source of supply than New York is in her favor, as does that other fact that her great trunk railway is practically free of debt and has its stock undiluted with water, thereby insuring a low rate of transportation. As a consequence Baltimore attracts much more grain than formerly, and shipments of grain to Europe are now made direct instead of via New York, as formerly. In view of these facts, the shipbrokers and others interested in the shipping trade are about to establish a market time exchange. The present facilities for the supply of shipping news are not regarded as sufficient, and it is proposed to establish the exchange in a central location, which will be placed in telegraphic communication with the different ports, so as to have direct and immediate reports of the movements of vessels, rates of freights, and all matters of interest to shippers. If our New York shipping merchants have partaken of the liberality which has characterized trade to Baltimore is a mere temporary incident they may as well dismiss it at once, for it is clearly apparent, in the slang of the day, that she 'means business.'"

—In spite of the immense indemnity paid out of French savings and divided among the German States, France is to-day the most prosperous country in Europe, or rather is the least depressed, while Germany is suffering in every branch and department of enterprise. Recently the city of Paris proposed a loan of 120,000,000 francs for public works and the ornamentation of the capital. There were at once offered 6,485,000 of 5 per cent. bonds at 60 francs, or fifty-four times the amount required. At about the same time the German Government offered, through a syndicate of bankers, 10,000,000 marks, to enable the Government to buy up certain private railways. It was a four and half per cent. loan, and was offered at a much lower rate, but at the last accounts, after much advertising, only 24,900,000 had been taken. The distrust is, of course, temporary, but while it lasts is a painful sensation not at all flattering to German pride.

—The United States Circuit Court of Virginia has just decided, in a suit to enforce the personal liability of shareholders in a suspended national bank, that the proceedings of the Treasury Department are not evidence that the bank owes debts beyond its assets, and requiring a resort to the personal liability provision, but this fact must be proved at the trial.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

August 24, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111	111	110⅝	111	111	111
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	114½	114½		114½	114½	114½
5-20's, 1865, coup	114½	114¾		114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20's, 1867, coup	115	115		115	115	115
5-20's, 1867, registered	113	113		113	113	113
5-20's, 1868, coup	117	117		117	117	117
5-20's, 1868, registered	115	115		115	115	115
5-20's, 1868	116	116		116	116	116
10-40's, coupons	109	109		109	109	109
10-40's, coupons	110	110		110	110	110
Currency 6's	122	122		122	122	122
New 5-per-cents	116	117		117	117	117
Western Union Tel	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Quicksilver	14	14		14		14
Pacific Mail	27½	27½		27½		27½
Panama	137	137		137	136	
Adams Express	63			63		
Wells Fargo & Co	63			63		
American Express	61½			61½		
New York Central	102	102		102	102	102
Erie	13	13		13	13	13
Michigan Central	41⅝	41	41	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Michigan Southern	55	55	55	55	55	55⅛
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	92			92		
Chicago & Northwest	35	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝		
Rock Island	97	98	97	97		
St. Paul	106	106		106		
St. Paul common	25			25		25
Do. preferred	67½	68¼	68¼	68¼		67¾
Fort Wayne	134			134		134
Ohio & Miss	19½			19½		19½
Cin. & Pacific	53	53¼	52¾	52¾		52¾
Harlem	180			180		
Hannibal & St. Jos						
Atlantic & Pac., new	11	11		11		11
Iron Mountain	25			25		25
C., C. & I. C	3			3		
Missouri Pacific	33			33		
South Carolinas, Ass						
Canada Southern	43			43		
Missouri 6's	92			92		

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			47⅝
Reading			42
United Cos. of N. J			
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	13½	14	
Lehigh Valley			56¾
Allegheny Valley 7's	101½		52¾
Central Transportation	41½	45	
P. C. & St. L. in mort bds	60		

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 111.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Money more active at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $44,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $392,000. Clearings $18,000,000. Sterling firm at 486@486½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116⅝ advanced to 116¾ and closed at 111. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing 1, 2 and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm, except New Jersey Central, which was lower. State securities steady. At the stock Exchange the day has been one of excitement, with heavy transactions and almost a panic in coal shares. New Jersey Central suffered worst and declined 13 per cent., the stock selling down to 40, against 53 at close last evening. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western followed with a decline of 7 per cent., dropping from 88¾ to 81¾. Then came Delaware and Hudson Canal with a fall of 6 per cent., from 85⅛ to 78¼ regular and to 75¾ seller 60 days. Morris & Essex sold only in odd lots at a decline of 5 per cent., the lowest sales having been at 93. Pennsylvania Coal Company was 230 bid without business. The general market outside of coal stocks was more active than of late and sympathized to some extent with the decline in the anthracite roads, the decline in Pacific Mail from 29¼ to 27½, Erie from 13⅝ to 13, preferred from 68¼ to 67½, Northwestern common from 37⅜ to 37⅛, preferred from 85¼ to 85, Rock Island from 98¼ to 97, Lake Shore from 55⅝ to 55⅜, Union Pacific from 68¾ to 68, Pacific Mail from 28¼ to 27½, Western Union from 71¼ to 70⅞, and Michigan Central from 41⅝ to 41⅜. After second call the entire market was firmer and showed a recovery of from ⅛ to 1 per cent. Towards the close there was a good deal of excitement in the market, given rise by a heavy decline in some shares hitherto quiet and steady, Erie declined from 13⅝ to 13⅜, on reports from London that a new scheme has been wrought out looking to the foreclosure of the road. The Germans were heavy sellers, but at the close the stock rallied to 13½. Ohio and Mississippi formed another weak spot, declining from 19¾ to 19⅜, and closing at about the lowest point. Among other shares, Western Union dropped to 70, Lake Shore to 55⅜, St. Paul common to 24¾, preferred to 67, Pacific Mail to 27½ and Rock Island to 100¾. The coal roads were weak in late dealings, New Jersey Central declining further to 40, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 81¾ to 80¾. In explanation of the decline in New Jersey Central to-day, two reports were current—one to the effect that a "cut" for a large number of shares at 60, against which stock had been bought, could not be honored by the maker and a settlement was made at 45; and another that a large bank in this city had loaned a prominent holder 50 on 6,000 shares of stock, and the holder not being able to take up the loan when called upon, the stock was sold out. The market closed weak, feverish and unsettled. Transactions 270,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Western Union, 4,800 Northwestern, 9,000 Rock Island, 19,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 11,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,000 New Jersey Central and 3,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	70½	Rock Island	101½
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	24¾
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	67¾
Pacific Mail	27½	Toledo & Wabash	2
Marip'osa		Do. preferred	4
Do. preferred	7	Ft. Wayne	101½
New York Central	80¾	Chicago & Alton	82
Wells-Fargo Ex	63½	Do. preferred	130
American Ex	60	Chicago & Alton, 1st	
U. S. Express		Do. preferred	100½
New York Central, lsd		Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	13½	Delaware & Lack	81¾
Erie preferred	68¼	Illinois Central	97½
Harlem	175	Missouri Pacific	33
Do. preferred	235	Hannibal & St. Jos	11
Michigan Central	40⅝	Indiana Central	23
Panama	138	Burlington & Q	115
Lake Shore	55⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos. pf	
Illinois Central	99	Central Pac. bonds	103½
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Union Pacific stock	68
Northwestern	37⅛	Union Pac. bonds	105
Do. preferred	85¾	Do. land grants	105
C., C., I. & I	10½	Do. sink'g fd's bds	95½
N. J. Central	40¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	118¾	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1865	114⅝	10-40's, registered	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	114¾	10-40's, coupons	119¼
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	124½
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¾	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, August 24, 5 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities is 65¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into bank to-day is £48,000, and the amount withdrawn is £37,000. The specie in the bank the past week £1,700,000 for money 95 5-16. Consols for money 95, 105⅝ do account 95 13-16. U. S. 5-20's 1867, new, 107; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 97; Erie, 13⅝; do preferred, 29.

The *Times* in its financial article says: An amended Exchequer bond warrant scheme has been issued, providing that up to 1879 four coupons of the first consolidated bonds are to be paid cash and six funded. All coupons after 1879 will be paid, and coupon bonds bearing interest at 3 per cent. and payable in gold in 1923 will be issued in exchange for funded coupons. The second consolidated mortgage bondholders are to fund ten consecutive coupons, from June 1, 1875, to December 1, 1879, and convertible gold bondholders are to fund eighteen consecutive quarterly coupons within the same dates. Coupon bonds for these funded coupons will bear 5 per cent. interest till 1883, and thereafter 6 per cent. All bonds and coupons must be forthwith deposited with the Reconstruction Committee, who will foreclose on the railway and buy it on behalf of the bondholders. A new company is to be formed to work the line, and half the shares of the new company are to be vested in trustees, to be called voting trustees, for all creditors in the present company are to be admitted to the new company on payment of their assessment on shares.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Gold 109¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 544.

PARIS, August 24.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,784,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 104 francs 22½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 24.—United States bonds —New 5's 105¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1876.

Business moved steadily in the accustomed channels to-day, with news rather scarce and a generally monotonous appearance. The various lines of trade did not exhibit any material difference from what was reported of them yesterday, and all that can be said of trade to-day is that it was steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, 9bls; Oats, 0 bushels; Wheat, bus; Corn, 0 bus; Rye, bus; Hay, 0 tons; Potatoes, bus; Butter, 0 pkgs; Bacon, 0 pcs; Wool, 0 lbs; Hides, 0 lbs; Pig Lead, 0 pcs; Pig Iron, 0 tons; Coal, 0 bus.

The quotations given in the following reports are intended to apply to wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continued quiet and dull with only a limited amount of trade, and generally unchanged values. Wheat is moving slowly and is rather easy. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18 @ $1 20 for red and $1 20@1 25 for amber. Indiana red winter; $1 06@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 85@$1 00. Corn is still quiet and quiet. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@50½c for do mixed. Rye is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are steady with receipts of little more than a rather light stock. We quote prime white new at 34@36c; mixed do 32@34c; old do 32@34c; mixed at 32@33c for prime white; 30@31c for mixed; white Western 34@36c. Rye continues easy at 57@60c for prime to choice. Barley sales run $65@$1 05 for quotations.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and steady. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white extra, $6 50@6 75; do red do $6 25@6 50; family, and shipments of grain to Europe are now made direct instead of via New York, as formerly. In view of these facts, the shipbrokers and others interested in the shipping trade are about to establish a market time exchange. The present facilities for the supply of shipping news are not regarded as sufficient, and it is proposed to establish the exchange in a central location, which will be placed in telegraphic communication with the different ports, so as to have direct and immediate reports of the movements of vessels, rates of freights, and all matters of interest to shippers. If our New York shipping merchants have partaken of the liberality which has characterized trade to Baltimore is a mere temporary incident they may as well dismiss it at once, for it is clearly apparent, in the slang of the day, that she 'means business.'"

—In spite of the immense indemnity paid out of French savings and divided among the German States, France is to-day the most prosperous country in Europe, or rather is the least depressed, while Germany is suffering in every branch and department of enterprise. Recently the city of Paris proposed a loan of 120,000,000 francs for public works and the ornamentation of the capital. There were at once offered 6,485,000 of 5 per cent. bonds at 60 francs, or fifty-four times the amount required. At about the same time the German Government offered, through a syndicate of bankers, 10,000,000 marks, to enable the Government to buy up certain private railways. It was a four and half per cent. loan, and was offered at a much lower rate, but at the last accounts, after much advertising, only 24,900,000 had been taken. The distrust is, of course, temporary, but while it lasts is a painful sensation not at all flattering to German pride.

—The United States Circuit Court of Virginia has just decided, in a suit to enforce the personal liability of shareholders in a suspended national bank, that the proceedings of the Treasury Department are not evidence that the bank owes debts beyond its assets, and requiring a resort to the personal liability provision, but this fact must be proved at the trial.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

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Pacific Mail	27½	27½		27½		27½
Panama	137	137		137	136	
Adams Express	63			63		
Wells Fargo & Co	63			63		
American Express	61½			61½		
New York Central	102	102		102	102	102
Erie	13	13		13	13	13
Michigan Central	41⅝	41	41	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Michigan Southern	55	55	55	55	55	55⅛
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	92			92		
Chicago & Northwest	35	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝		
Rock Island	97	98	97	97		
St. Paul	106	106		106		
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Fort Wayne	134			134		134
Ohio & Miss	19½			19½		19½
Cin. & Pacific	53	53¼	52¾	52¾		52¾
Harlem	180			180		
Hannibal & St. Jos						
Atlantic & Pac., new	11	11		11		11
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GENERAL MARKETS.

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The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, 9bls; Oats, 0 bushels; Wheat, bus; Corn, 0 bus; Rye, bus; Hay, 0 tons; Potatoes, bus; Butter, 0 pkgs; Bacon, 0 pcs; Wool, 0 lbs; Hides, 0 lbs; Pig Lead, 0 pcs; Pig Iron, 0 tons; Coal, 0 bus.

The quotations given in the following reports are intended to apply to wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continued quiet and dull with only a limited amount of trade, and generally unchanged values. Wheat is moving slowly and is rather easy. We quote new winter at $1 10@1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18 @ $1 20 for red and $1 20@1 25 for amber. Indiana red winter; $1 06@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 85@$1 00. Corn is still quiet and quiet. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for Ohio do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@50½c for do mixed. Rye is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats are steady with receipts of little more than a rather light stock. We quote prime white new at 34@36c; mixed do 32@34c; old do 32@34c; mixed at 32@33c for prime white; 30@31c for mixed; white Western 34@36c. Rye continues easy at 57@60c for prime to choice. Barley sales run $65@$1 05 for quotations.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and steady. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white extra, $6 50@6 75; do red do $6 25@6 50; family, $6 00@6 25; in sacks and barrels, $6 75@7 00; fancy do $7 00@7 25; in sacks and barrels, $7 25@7 50; choice patents $8 00@8 50; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Continues dull and nominal. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 for large lots; No. 1 $14 00@15 00; mixed prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is only steady and the supply is liberal at easy values. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The warm weather to-day exercised a rather soothing influence on the market, as well as on the cows, but no notable change was made, and the strictly choice and fancy stock was worked off without much trouble at former rates. We quote fancy creamery packed with ice at 27@28c; choice fresh rolls 24@26c; choice solid packed 19@21c; prime 16@17c.

CHEESE—Was steady with some firmness in values. The demand is good with a liberal supply. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio flats: Factory at 8½@9c for choice; 7@8c for common to good.

EGGS—The market is quiet and steady. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@90c.

FRESH FRUITS—There was a steady market at unchanged but rather easy prices. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel. Grapes ranged at $1 50@3 50 per box. Water melons were easy at $12 00@18 00 per hundred. Plums are plenty at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with new comb the ruling at 25@28c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote prime chickens at 40@45c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Continue dull with limited demand and easy prices. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; 50c@$1 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 35@40c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and lower. We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $5 00@5 50.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is rather easy at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There is a fair demand and values are generally steady with the exception of sides which are quoted ½c lower. Otherwise quotations are unchanged. Receipts are moderate.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 11½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 13½c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10@10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market is weak and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₱ ₱; in half barrels 13½c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13½c ₱ ₱; in 5 lb cans 14c; 3 lb cans 14½c ₱ ₱; in caddies 14½c ₱ ₱; in 5 lb pails 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 3 lb pails 15c ₱ ₱; in 5 lb pails 14¾c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—The market is weak and lower. We quote extra at 56@57c per gallon; No. 1 at 70@75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60@65c

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.054	66	90	.....	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.955	85	64.5	N. E.	Fresh.	Threat.
9 P. M.	30.005	74	85	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer..30.002 Highest thermom .. 89
Mean thermom.... 74.7 Lowest thermom ..64.5

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens September 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

Patterson's Grove M. E. Camp Meeting.

For the accommodation of persons attending the interesting services at Patterson's Grove, a special evening tram will return daily to the city leaving the camp station, Saltzburg, at 10:25 P. M. and arriving in Pittsburgh at 11 P. M.

The Reduction

In Centennial rates on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be good news to the many organizations and clubs contemplating a visit to Philadelphia. By this route Washington City and Baltimore can be visited, as also the many interesting points on the above road.

Important Meeting of Soldiers.

A meeting of soldiers will be held in Allegheny, in Wilson's Hall, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to arrange for sending representatives from this county to the Soldiers' and Sailors National Convention, at Indianapolis, September 20th. This is a very important meeting, and a large attendance of "boys in blue" is desirable.

Assignee's Sale Postponed.

The sale of the valuable estate of Jacob Potter, Jr., located in North Fayette township, about three miles from Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad was postponed from yesterday until Sept. 2nd. There was a fair attendance of bidders present, all of whom expressed their delight at the eligability of the property, which is described elsewhere.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Grades

A note from Mr. McCreery, President of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company, directs attention to the fact that an error was made in printing his communication in the COMMERCIAL, on Wednesday last. The maximum grade was given at ninety-five instead of twenty-five feet. The correct reading would be as follows:

"As a rule, its grades are insignificant. In four places, and short distances, a maximum of twenty-five feet to be overcome. The grades of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad are about fifty feet. Practical managers say the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad can haul forty loaded cars to or from Cleveland. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh haul about fifteen to eighteen loaded cars."

That Wellsboro Bank Robber.

Chief Hartzell has just received a letter from Mr. J. L. Robinson, of the First National Bank at Wellsboro, Pa., with regard to one James Mason, of Georgia, who was arrested in this city some weeks since, on suspicion of having been chief in the robbery of that institution. President Robinson states that the evidence adduced at the hearing a few days ago was very strong, and was sufficient to commit the Justice of the Peace to commit the accused to jail for trial in default of bail. Mason, himself, it is said, was considerably astonished. The editor of the Wellsboro Agitator thinks the trial will attract even more attention than that of Welsh and Cosgrave, two alleged accomplices, who are now serving out sentences in Cherry Hill Penitentiary, Philadelphia.

Newell Institute for Young Ladies.

This institution, which has attained a wide popularity, is now under the immediate superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Douthett, who will devote their attention to it exclusively. The faculty contains the names of ten instructors, to wit: Miss M. J. Pike, senior department, Latin and Greek; Mrs. A. T. Douthett, Natural Science and Elocution; Adolph M. Foerster, graduate from Conservatory at Leipsig, Singing, Harmony and Composition; P. Dornberger, from Leipsig Conservatory, Piano, Organ and Theory of Music; Mrs. M. J. Black, Piano and Vocal Music; Emil Foerster, Drawing and Painting; Prof. W. W. McClelland, Penmanship; Mrs. B. Duff, Gymnastics; M. Pleasonton Rodd, from Paris, teacher of French, Dr. Fred. Myer, Hanover, teacher of German. A teacher and assistant for the middle department are yet to be engaged. A Conservatory of Music has been organized, and the strictest attention will be paid to vocal and instrumental training. Catalogues can be had at 255 Penn avenue.

From Loyalhanna Camp.

LATROBE, PA., August 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On my arrival at the beautiful grounds of this delightful camping place, I found quite a change from last year. Some fifteen or twenty new cottages have been put up and occupied, and a large number of white canvass tents, which give variety and make a beautiful contrast. The grounds are in good order, and there is plenty of good water. The trustees have had a road cut down to the spring, a distance of three hundred feet, from which flows the pure, fresh water in abundance. Yesterday, however, the water came from the clear throat of heaven. Good Father opened the windows of heaven and gave us the ~~[illegible]~~ that nature and refreshed the ~~[illegible]~~ cleared off, and this morning opened and all favorable circumstances. Already the vices commence in earnest under the ~~[illegible]~~ are some twenty preachers on the ground, ~~[illegible]~~ the Master's work, and the ~~[illegible]~~ who are with me seems to me, a single preacher to do good and get good. The trustees have done well. With our genial friend, Colonel Cooper, from Coopersdale, as the President of the Board, and ~~[illegible]~~ able Peres, of Latrobe, at their ~~[illegible]~~ are progressing finely, and with our elder, Dr. Baird, to lead us in spiritual things, we expect to have a feast indeed. All trifling and flirting are prohibited, and, as I said before, the object is simply to worship God in the leafy grove. In conclusion, I would say that if any person wants to enjoy a season of spiritual prosperity, here is the place.

Yours, L.

Sauce For Pittsburghers.

The Philadelphia *North American* has been taking notes of the sayings and doings of our business men in regard to new outlets by rail, and comments thereon in the following saucy, taunting way:

They want two more railroads from Pittsburgh to the seaboard. That is, the Pittsburghers do. At least they say so, and they have been saying so for so long a time that it has become a sort of local faith. Very well. There is no reason why they should not go to work and build them. We have a free railroad law in Pennsylvania, and any line may be built by complying with the law. Nothing is wanted but the money, and we presume that so rich and prosperous a city as Pittsburgh cannot find that an obstacle. We have only the one main line to the west that we can really call our own, but we manage to make that answer our purposes. Pittsburgh could perhaps employ two or more to the east, for Western cities are wonderful places. Chicago has so many that one gets confused in attempting to count them. And St. Louis is in the same condition. It is true that they mostly do not pay interest or dividends. But they pay the cities, and that answers the purpose. The misfortune of our great main line is that it pays everybody honestly in full to the last cent, and never fails. Perhaps Pittsburgh might be improved if she had a bunch of bankrupt railroads like those of Chicago and St. Louis. There is plenty of room out there in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio for Pittsburgh to spread herself. She has made a great deal of money in iron, coal and glass. Let her go to work and build twenty or thirty railroads and metropolitanize on the strength of them. The railroads may and probably will fail, but the city will gather up their trade. But as for these two new lines of the seaboard, why should that be the limit? If they go at the matter in earnest they will find plenty of help. But let them show that their faith is substantial—that there is money in it. As for getting over Chicago and St. Louis trade at second-hand from anybody, we would rather be excused. We can get it ourselves a great deal cheaper. But we would very much like to see a great local breadstuff trade at Pittsburgh as there is at Buffalo. Indianapolis has obtained just such a trade for our trade is largely drawn from Indianapolis. The Indianapolis people did it of the Delaware whose location is naturally as well fitted for a vast emporium of produce as Pittsburgh. But natural locations do not build up cities, else would Providence and Norfolk be great centers of traffic. It is the spirit of the people that does it. We can ship to Europe for the Pittsburgh folks all the breadstuffs and provisions they can gather up, and have no sort of objections to their building railroads, grain elevators, or doing anything else they have a mind to that will benefit their city; for so soon as they do, we can manage to find our interest in it. Let them start two or a dozen or twenty railroads if they like, and issue a hundred millions of stock and bonds to build them with. But they must not expect to make any money on them.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY CAMP.

Successful Opening—The Attendance Large.

The new camp grounds at Arnold's Grove (Valley Station) on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, were formally dedicated yesterday by Bishop T. J. Peck, of the M. E. Church. They are advantageously located, with a special railroad station and telegraph office adjoining. The tract of land is thirty-eight acres in extent, and is watered by a series of splendid springs. The surface is delightfully graded by nature into knolls and hollows, and a pretty run trickles by the spot. A pretty bridge crosses this stream, and leads to the hotel kept by J. B. Youngson, Esq. About twenty-five cottages are up, and a number of tents. Some of the cottages are quite handsome, notably those of Dr. Samson and Presiding Elder Chapman. Among the cottagers who have completed and are now occupying their cottages, with their families, are the following: Colonel Unger, Mr. J. J. Sturgeon, Captain Baldwin, Colonel Irwin, Mr. Cassiday, Dr. Gallagher, Mr. McEldowney, Mr. W. C. Brown, Mr. Roberts, Rev. John Ebert, Mr. John Kennedy, of Tarentum; Mr. A. Fullerton, Mr. William Ramsey, Mr. John Logan, of Logan's Ferry; Rev. Mr. Roup, R. M. Leonard, H. L. Chapman, Presiding Elder of the North Pittsburgh district; Mr. William Smith, Mr. George Rice, Mr. H. Sansom, the President of the Association, Mr. D. J. Morgan, of the South Side, Mr. W. Wallacker, Mr. J. B. Nobbs. Aside from the private cottages there are the Christ Church boarding tent, the Smithfield street boarding tent, Mr. Stalker's store room, the Butler street boarding tent, the prayer meeting tent and the preachers' tent. The grounds have been regularly laid off in avenues. Those running east and west are called First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets. Running the other way they are called Simpson, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Peck, Bowman and Centennial avenues. The grounds are to be lighted in the evening by locomotive headlights.

Promptly at the hour appointed the dedicatory service of the M. E. Church were opened by Bishop Peck, aided by a number of able ministers. The choir, which rendered efficient services, was accompanied on the organ by Miss Mary Myer, the opening hymn being, "O think of the home over there." After reading the Scriptures and prayer, Bishop Peck's sermon was delivered. The reverend gentleman chose for his text Acts 19th verse, 20th verse: "So mighty grew the word of God and prevailed." The semon was a notably fine effort and very attentively listened to by the large congregation.

At the conclusion of these services, the trustees of the grounds were called together about the preachers' stand and the beautiful grove was dedicated to the service of the Most High, by the Bishop, in accordance with the rites of the M. E. Church. In the afternoon at 2:30 Dr. Brook preached a delightful sermon, and in the evening divine services were held. On each occasion the exercises were most impressive.

STREET NOTES

The work of regrading, preliminary to the repaving of Fifth avenue, will be commenced next Monday. Messrs. Flynn & Booth, the contractors, have everything in trim for work, and the Ligonier stone as required on Wood street, and Mr. Fred. Grobmer also for furnishing promptly the the Maryland granite on Fifth avenue. But one square of the thoroughfares will be blockaded at a time, and it is expected that by the time one square is ready for travel there will be a sufficient amount of material on hand to finish another.

The paving of Virgin alley, from Smithfield to Cherry alley, was commenced, and that of Washington street finished yesterday. The Point improvements are progressing rapidly.

The work of raising the Boyd street grade, from Washington to Forbes, will be commenced in a few days.

The Board of Viewers are engaged in footing up the damages caused by grading Second avenue.

A sub-committee of the Allegheny Street Committee held a meeting last evening to consider the proposition of the city authorities, offering to construct a sewer to the Allegheny, in order to avoid the offensive duct in present use. It will be remembered that some time ago the Street Committee proposed to the Penitentiary folks to recommend the necessary ordinance to Councils, if they would pay $1,500, the total cost of the repairs to the sewer. That proposition was declined, as the Penitentiary people claimed that the sewer was a grant by the State to the city, and should be kept in repair by the latter. No action was taken in the premises at the meeting last evening, and the deadlock continues to the no small annoyance of residents in the First ward.

Freight Discrimination.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The meeting held on Wednesday, at Layette Hall, to deliberate upon the above subject, gives ample evidence that the citizens are fully awake to the importance of the matter, and its bearing upon the very life of the manufacturing and commercial interests of our city. There appears to be no doubt that railroad discriminations in favor of Eastern and Western cities have been, and are such that it is absolutely impossible for our merchants and manufacturers to compete with their rivals in other cities. The must either have relief, and that speedily, or seek other localities for investments in trade and manufacturing, where they will not be subject to these ruinous and merciless discriminations. Were it not for the natural advantages and facilities afforded us, we could not for a moment compete with the East and West under the existing burdens and discriminations. Aside from direct discriminations in published tariffs, the draw-backs allowed to individual shippers are in some cases enormous.

We hold, as we have before in your columns, that the merchants and manufacturers are responsible for the present state of affairs. It has existed for years, and nothing save the enormous profits during the war, and up to the commencement of the present general business depression, prevented scores of our merchants from yielding up the business of the railroad monopoly. Nothing all that time, until within the past two or three years, while Chicago and other commercial centers, through their wide awake citizens and Chambers of Commerce, were building competing lines of railroads, our city had no chamber of commerce, and quietly submitted to the unjust discriminations of one railroad monopoly, which now covers about six thousand miles, and controls all transportation, both east and west of us. If Pittsburgh had the same competition in railroads as has Chicago, New York and other cities which are now favored by rates so low that our merchants and manufacturers can not longer compete with them, these discriminations would be impossible. Our legislators and politicians may talk as they please about legislation upon the subject, the most salutary check to all unfairness on the part of railroads is competition; and no amount of legislation, either State or national, will cure this great evil. Two or three competing lines centering in Pittsburgh, with the same control from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the Pennsylvania Railroad has, would soon give our merchants the same advantages of low rates as are now being enjoyed by our more enterprising sister cities. Monopolies of whatever nature, are always tyrants, and any railroad or corporation for any purpose, without competition, will surely become a monopoly with all of its attendant burdens and evils. Then go on with your North-western line, and you can build it, which will give you an outlet independent of the Pennsylvania road. After this, aid and encourage the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio connection, and you will then have three ways "out of the woods." If this does not stop "discrimination" nothing will. You may legislate as much as you please, but you will produce no better legislation than has already been embodied in the laws of the "common carrier," made by the wisdom, equity and experience of merchants themselves, by customs which are as old as commerce. In any case it arrays the individual or firm, against a wealthy monopoly, with the odds, no matter what the equity may be, on the side of the railroad.

The closing scene of the meeting on Wednesday augurs discouragingly for any immediate relief. Three or four years ago when our citizens had it in their power to get our share of appropriation for government buildings, there were as many factions, as there were men, personally interested in sites for the building. There was no unanimity; personal interests were so involved, and the enterprise was so mismanaged and delayed, that Congress covered the money that was ready and waiting, back into the Treasury. New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia and other cities, with more sagacity, enterprise and unanimity now point to their new government buildings with pride. We hope not, but fear from the temper which was manifested at the close of the meeting, that the two factions, the adherents and advocates of the Erie on the one hand, and those of the Northwestern on the other, will defeat the whole thing, and leave the commercial and manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh to die the ignominious death of too much discrimination. SPECTATOR.

Ministerial Reminiscence.

The statement has recently been made that Dr. McElroy, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York, is the oldest Presbyterian minister in that city. Dr. McElroy has been in the ministry about sixty years. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Associate Reformed Church, Pittsburgh (now Second United Presbyterian), on the 6th of November, 1816. After remaining pastor of the congregation for about eight years, he removed to the city of New York, where he has lived and labored ever since. In August, 1818, Dr. John M. Mason, on his way to Kentucky, administered the Lord's Supper for Dr. McElroy, who was then lying sick. Dr. Mason wrote a letter to his wife, at the time, in which he said: "Mr. McElroy is better, but feeble. He cannot, judging after the manner of men, be spared." Mr. McElroy, who then seemed so near the grave, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three! Dr. Mason has been in his grave forty-seven years.

FROM CHERRYTREE.

A Historic Point—A Curious Well, etc.

CHERRYTREE, GRANT P. O., INDIANA COUNTY, PA., August 21st, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having been a constant reader of your paper, and remembering it as a family standby, it is natural for me to think of you as an old friend; but you have as far as I know, never heard anything from or of this little village.

We are in among the hills and pines on the Western slope of the Alleghenies, twenty-two miles away from the nearest railroad station. The name Cherrytree comes from the fact that here a wild cherrytree was a corner of one of Penn's purchases from the Indians. The story is, they agreed the boundary should be the West branch of the Susquehanna, as far up as three men could go in a canoe, and a line from there across to the Allegheny river at Kittanning; and here, about ten miles from the source, they run aground and struck across to the Allegheny.

The village is small and dull, noted now only for dullness, healthfulness and an artesian mineral well, formerly as a lively center of a large lumber trade.

Strangers think the well a curiosity. Some ten or twelve years since a well was bored for oil, and ever since water and gas, which they struck at about two hundred and sixty feet, have been boiling out in considerable quantities. The water has never been analyzed, is a mild cathartic, cleanses thoroughly and softens the skin, is cold and very clear, but when stirred up in the tub within which it boils up it becomes white and milky with soft suds.

The gas can be burned by inverting a keg or box over the water as it comes up and lighting at a hole in the bottom, and burns in two colors, a twirling blue blaze shooting out small tongues of yellow.

We are but twenty-five miles from Cresson, and twenty-two each from Ebensburg; from Ebensburg we have daily mail and hack, from Indiana tri-weekly.

Our nights are usually cold, and in the hottest weather, in the middle of the day, the mercury seldom ever reaches 90 degrees in the shade.

Last night was very cool; here in the valley mercury fell to 40 degrees, and out on the hill there was a slight frost.

Persons wishing a quiet, cool retreat, would do well to pay us a visit.

To-day, from sunrise to sunset, not a cloud was to be seen in the sky.

I may write again, at some future time, of life in the backwoods. Yours very respectfully, E. H. C.

I. O. O. F.

General Meeting of the Brotherhood of this County.

To-morrow evening a general meeting of the Allegheny county members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held at Germania Hall, commencing at eight o'clock, to take final action in regard to participating in the Centennial parade at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September 20th, in honor of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The committee appointed last Saturday night to confer with the authorities of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in regard to the fare from this point will make their final report. It is thought that if suitable terms can be received at least five hundred members of the order in this county will take part. It is hoped there will be a full attendance at the meeting on Saturday night next.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Veteran soldiers of the county are called to meet at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Monday evening next to organize a "Boys in Blue" battalion.

The officers of Hayes and Wheeler marching and glee clubs are requested to meet at Republican headquarters Monday afternoon next.

THE ALLEGHENY YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny met Wednesday night in the armory of Knap's Battery and reorganized their marching club for the current campaign by the election of the following officers: President, Colonel T. M. Bayne; Vice Presidents, Hon. Ormsby Phillips, Archibald Dunlop, Colonel Joseph C. Vance, Colonel Stefflin, Jr., Robert Henderson, Harry Nesmith, Ira Davidson, D. B. Oliver. Marching officers: Captain J. D. Walker, First Lieutenant, W. E. Chamberlain, Second Lieutenant, John B. Graham; First Sergeant, W. B. McVickers. The club will meet on Monday evening, when it is expected that one hundred men will be enrolled. After the meeting on Monday evening a parade will be made.

CENTRAL CLUB AND MARCHING BATTALION OF ALLEGHENY.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the Republicans of the city of Allegheny was held last evening at Wilson's Hall, Diamond, for the purpose of organizing a grand central club and marching battalion. Judge John E. Parke presided with F. H. Dyer, J. A. McLaughlin and Jas Watts, Secretaries. Captain John W. Kreps, David B. Maxwell and C. Wall were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. During the recurement of this committee the meeting was entertained with stirring speeches by Colonel T. M. Bayne and Captain John H. Kerr.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President, James A. Chambers; Vice Presidents, Joseph Wallace, Abe Patterson, David McFerren, Stephen Mercer, J. F. Beilstein, John Fisher, John Q. Workman Alexander M. Byers, A. W. Irwin, Fred. Lingenfelter, Hugh Quinn, Daniel Hartman, Hon. John E. Parke; Secretaries, F. H. Dyer, J. H. McLaughlin and James Watts; Treasurer, James Orr, Fifth ward.

On motion the following were appointed a Finance Committee: Messrs. William Heaggy, Smith Walker, W. D. Bole, A. J. Price, Colonel George Gallupe, Joseph Palmer, Isaac Reed, Clay Richmond, Harry Pfahl and John Parkhill.

The roll was signed by nearly fifty men, and it is expected that by the next meeting there will be a thousand names enrolled.

The meeting then adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock after having proved a grand success.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The management of the Allegheny Base Ball Club will shortly erect, in the park, for purposes of practice during the winter, a gymnasium one hundred feet in length. The Allegheny "Rioters," Capital Hartmans, and the Pittsburgh "Sponge Cups," Captain Hiehl, will play a friendly game at ball at Union Park this afternoon.

Mr. Mack, Brown, of the Allegheny Club, says the idea in getting into the League is to get the League clubs to play here.

Aquatic

A working-boat race is to come off at 4 P. M. to-morrow, between four young men named W. Dickinson, W. Pratt, W. Mitchell and Joe Graham. The course is on the Monongahela from the Smithfield to the Birmingham bridge. Twenty-five dollars is to be awarded to the winner and the one making the slowest time gets a fifteen-cent watermelon.

Weisberger and Hanke, who are matched to row for $500 early in September, have ordered new boats from Pittsburgh.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Blackmore Boat Club will meet this, Friday evening for the purpose of reorganizing. There has been some trouble in the organization lately owing to the bad conduct of some few members. The club is composed, however, of good material and the delinquencies of a few of its members impair their strength. It is proposed to take a new start and we have no doubt that the "boys" will be entirely successful.

Alleged Attempt at Arson.

Patrick McCarty, of Braddock's, came before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday, and charged Patrick Driscol, with attempting to set fire to his (informant's) premises. Driscol was arrested and gave bail for a hearing on next Monday afternoon at four o'clock. Yesterday morning, it appears, McCarty was aroused from his slumbers by a noise, and upon going out observed a man run away from his house. The individual got away, and upon an examination of premises McCarty discovered that everything had been arranged for firing the house, a tin bucket filled with kerosene oil, a lot of shavings and some matches being found. The Driscols and the McCartys have been quarreling for some time, and have been engaged in several lawsuits, and Driscol alleges that he is innocent of the present charge, and that it is brought for spite work. The defendant has a wife and six children.

The South Side Barbecue.

The South Side Barbecue club has completed arrangements for the usual annual barbecue to be held at Castle Shannon, on September 17th prox. Messrs. Krugh, Krehan and Duff have been appointed a committee to assist Meat Inspector Lindsay in superintending the roast. Messrs. Hampe, Gaefke and Ulrich will furnish the amusements. A base ball outfit will be provided for competition between the Wallace and Anchor clubs. The surplus funds of the barbecue will be donated to the city Poor Board.

Child Smothered.

After the wife of Mr. John Wabins, colored, residing in Etna, had engaged yesterday morning in getting ready her husband's breakfast, and prepared him for work, she returned to the bed only to find that their infant child, aged but two months, had rolled under the clothing and suffocated to death. At the inquest a verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon acting Mayor Butler held to bail Alva M. James, formerly a clerk in the employ of N. J. Nesbit, store keeper at Natrona, to answer at court a charge of having abstracted from his late employer three shirts, a quantity of clothing and other goods, which were found in James' trunk.

LETTERS ESTRAY.

The Cause and the Remedy.

While it is true that occasionally letters containing valuables or money miss their destination, it is equally certain that in the large majority of cases, the fault lies with the writers. Two complaints have come to the surface from the South Side yesterday. One is from Mrs. O'Neill, residing on Fifteenth street, who states that she has not received a letter containing twenty dollars sent from Louisville, Kentucky; the other from Mrs. McGuire, who says that a letter mailed at Bridgeport, Ohio, enclosing thirty-seven dollars, has failed to reach her. In both cases Postmaster Negley has promptly instituted inquiries in the proper quarters, and it is more than likely that the letters will be forthcoming, if they were ever sent, in a few days. We were shown a large package of letters which had just been mailed in the Pittsburgh postoffice yesterday afternoon by various parties, but which were wrongly directed. Some of them failed to give the name of the State, others the name of the county where the town or village was comparatively insignificant; still others were addressed to the wrong State, and in many cases the letters came in printed envelopes from responsible business men. In such cases the addresses are promptly rectified here, but elsewhere the correspondence finds its way to the Dead Letter Office, and is only unearthed after a delay of several days. If letter-writers would only pay attention to properly superscribing, and properly stamping their missives, there would be comparatively no trouble.

Wills Filed.

The following wills have been filed and probated in the Register's office:

Jacob Swogger, of Allegheny city, dated July 28, 1875. Nancy and Henry Swogger are the executrix and executor.

Chas. Koehler, of Pittsburgh, dated July 27, 1876. Rosina Koehler is the executrix.

Andrew Gilliland, of Ohio township, dated August 14, 1876. No executor is named.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAJOR MONTOOTH, County District Attorney, has gone to the Centennial.

THE South Side revival grows apace. There have been forty conversions in three weeks.

THE printers' favorite "*Chronicle* Jack" is no more. He fell a victim to the deadly cozenge.

S. C. MCCANDLESS, ESQ., clerk of the U. S. District Court, starts Centennialwards to-day.

REV. DR. J. M. THOBURN, returned missionary, preached at Mount Sewickley camp meeting yesterday.

MISS HAWLEY, grammar teacher in the Peebles school, has resigned to accept a position at Waterloo, Iowa.

FRED. EBB, a lamp washer of Allegheny, fell while engaged at his work on Wednesday, and sustained several painful bruises.

MAY WILLIAMS, who made her debut at the Opera House, a few years ago, died in London on the 31 inst., after a short but brilliant career.

CAPTAIN WOOLBRIDGE, of the night police, returned greatly rejuvenated yesterday morning, after a fortnight to the Centennial.

AN open faced silver watch, chain, and $8 in money were stolen on Wednesday night from a bureau in the rear of Booker's saloon, 101 Carson street.

THE night train via the Allegheny Valley Camp Ground, at the end of evening services, about 9:45 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

NEW buildings are being erected on the site of the old Southside depot and the flour mill adjoining, where the fire occurred several months ago.

PETER SCHATSMAN, foreman of the General Grant fire company, of Allegheny, was badly bitten in the leg by a Newfoundland dog belonging to the company.

RECRUITING for the United States cavalry service will open at the corner of Penn avenue and Grant street, to-day. Here is a solution of the tramp problem.

MR. JERRY MURPHY, repairman of the Fire Alarm telegraph, is engaged in transferring the wires to the Western Union pole corner of Penn and Canal streets.

THOMAS MARTIN'S residence on Buena Vista street was entered early yesterday morning by thieves, and a pair of pants, some cash and a bunch of keys also secured.

THE gas well in Manchester, Allegheny, has been put down to the sand, and considerable gas, with salt water, is the product. The well will be sunk still deeper.

I. P. STONE and J. E. McKelvey, both members of Councils, are understood to be candidates for the Allegheny Solicitorship at the expiration of Mr. Rodger's present term.

ALDERMAN BLACK denies any other Alderman's right to accept bail in one of his cases, before the defendant has had a hearing, and especially to fix a day for a hearing.

A PRISONER in the county jail has progressed a very beautiful device in skeleton leaves and presented it to Warden Smith. It is composed of beech, rose, maple and pear leaves.

THE lamp chimney manufacturers have refused to recede from their demand upon their employees for a reduction of ten per cent., and after this week the strike will be inaugurated.

WITH many friends we sympathise with Hon. T. J. Bigham and wife in the loss of their youngest daughter, Maud Louise, who died on Wednesday and was buried yesterday afternoon.

GEORGE WARDMAN, Esq., city editor of the *Leader*, has resigned to accept a responsible position on an Eastern journal. He leaves with the kindest wishes on the part of the Pittsburgh fraternity.

BIDS are being received by Mechanical Engineer Lowry for the construction of the steam engines for the pumping house at Negley's Run. The competition, which is lively, will continue till September 4.

FRANK BRENNEMAN was jailed yesterday, in default of bail, by acting Mayor Butler, charged with the larceny of a forty dollar watch and other articles from James P. Elliott, a boarder at 58 Penn street, on August 9th.

THE list of hotels in Philadelphia, with their capacity and charges, during the Centennial, published by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, can be had gratuitously at the ticket office of the Pennsylvania avenue and Smithfield street.

MR. GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN has, we learn, resigned his position as Secretary of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, in order to introduce a process, entirely new as yet in this country, for the perfect combustion of coal—a smoke preventor in fact.

THE Pennsylvania Transportation Company has given out orders for the 286 miles of four inch pipe required for its oil line to the seaboard. As it is divided between the six firms that make the lap-welded tube in the country, the three firms, viz.: the National Tube Works, Spang, Chalfant & Co. and Evans, Dalzell & Co., of this city, get about one-half of the contract. Over 8,000 tons will be required, costing over $750,000.

THE pipe is to stand a test of 1,500 pounds to the square inch. The whole is to be completed by the first of December next.

IT NOW appears that the recent fire at the Soldiers' Orphans' School, Phillipsburg, was the work of an incendiary. The flames were first discovered on the roof of the main building, and efforts were made to extinguish them, but spreading through the attic so rapidly they were soon beyond control. As much furniture as possible, including all the pianos, was carried out, but the bedding and clothing were all lost. A valuable silver set belonging to Mr. Taylor could not be found, and if it had not been stolen it was destroyed. The entire main building was consumed, entailing a loss of about $20,000. During July the insurance on the building was renewed. It belonged to Mr. Taylor, who was in Philadelphia at the time of the fire.

CASTLE SHANNON CAMP MEETING.

Seventh Day, Tennessean Leafy Grove.

August 23d, 1876—The Revival Singers in the

The religious exercises yesterday began with an experience meeting at nine o'clock, under the direction of Rev. R. H. Sutton.

At eleven o'clock A. M. Rev. W. T. Wilson delivered an encouraging sermon from Rev. xxiii: 5, on the character and happiness of heaven.

At three o'clock P. M. the celebrated Tennessean revival singers put in their appearance in the auditorium and treated the audience to some rich sacred songs from their southern plantation melodies. At their conclusion, Rev. John Hodgkinson delivered an earnest sermon from 1st Chron. xxiii: 19—on seeking God. A prayer meeting followed, with one penitent at the altar, the singing being led by the celebrated revival singers.

At seven o'clock P. M., the revival singers treated the audience to a rich feast of sacred song, including the following choice selection: "Come Along Moses," "Wrestle Jacob, Wrestle," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Room Enough," "My Lord What a Mourning," "I am so Glad My Old Home is Right Up Yonder," "The Gospel Train," "Sanctify Me," Massa Jesus," "Overtake the Arrm." These original and unique compositions, were rendered in a most exquisite and effective manner, to a large and attentive congregation, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

At 7:45, Rev. Dr. Bates, D.D., of Baltimore, delivered an instructive sermon from 2nd Peter on the saving knowledge of God, closing with a most touching appeal to the unconverted to seek God. Rev. G. G. Westfall, conducted the prayer meeting, and the Tennessean vocalists led the singing, making the leafy grove vocal with the Saviour's praise, during which time, two penitents came to the altar of prayer.

The ministerial force was increased today by the arrival of Revs W. R. Parsons, of Warrenton, Ohio; President Pershing and W. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, and John Scott D. D., of Allegheny. The meeting is increasing every day in spiritual interests and numbers, and the most glorious results are anticipated. The Tennessean Revival Singers will sing here for ten days in the leafy grove—every lover of sacred melody should hear them.

THE EXPOSITION.

Fifth Day—The Attendance and Attractions Still Increasing—The Weather Interferes with the Press Ascension in the Balloon.

As the display of articles in the Exhibition increases in magnitude and attractiveness, the attendance grows larger. Yesterday, despite the inclement weather, the number of visitors was greater than on any previous day since the opening. The arrangement of plants in Floral Hall was completed last evening, and proved along with the Art Gallery the center of attraction. Mr. Johns has almost finished hanging, grouping or arranging the various choice works of art and his department now presents a bewildering cluster of beautiful objects.

The big balloon was inflated yesterday morning, and after a number of captive ascensions in the afternoon, Professor Gilbert decided to dispense at the time with such heavy weights as Mr. Higgins, of the *Post*, and Mr. Livingston of the *Mail*, and take with him his assistant, Mr. W. O. Bates, without other ballast. Together they entered the car, and on loosing from the moorings, but after passing a short distance in the direction of the Allegheny were obliged to drop their drag rope. This was finally secured near the edge of the water and the baloon towed back to its moorings. The inclement, dark weather thus prevented any ascension yesterday. Captive ascensions on the light of 800 feet will take place to-day should old probs permit.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The "Spiel" Game Played on An Innocent.

A Covington, Indiana, farmer named John M. Anderson *en route* to the Centennial, encountered a nice young man, also bound in the same direction. Nice young man was a fur dealer from California, and had a large quantity of gold coin in $20 pieces, on which he intended to get the premium in New York. On the way nice young man No. 2 put in his appearance and demanded from nice young man No. 1 the amount of that bill. Nice young man No. 1 had only gold, but wished to secure the premium on it. When near Pittsburgh, Mr. Anderson offered $200 in greenbacks for $240 in coin. Nice young man No. 1 accepted the offer with thanks. When the tram arrived at the Union Depot Mr. Anderson left hisseat to get lunch. This left nice young man No. 1 alone, and he used to investigate the matter, but there is little prospect of nice man No. 1 or his confederate being caught. Does Mr. Anderson read the newspapers?

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Edward S. Barton, bankrupt, Butler county; the same was discharged from bankruptcy.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, city; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. McQuade, J. E. McKelvey and Joseph Mitchell filed their respective reports for the year ending June 30, 1876, as assignees in bankruptcy.

John Johnson & Co., debtors, Crawford & Co., order made for a meeting of creditors, being Register Rogers, on the 14th inst.

George J. Thomas, bankrupt, Cambria county. Exceptions to the confirmation of Register's report on distribution of the fund to lien creditors. Argument had and Register ordered to liquidate claims according to priority.

Thomas Richey *et al.* vs. William M. Lloyd, debtor, Blair county. Further argument on exceptions to the confirmation of the Register's report, &c., had, and decision reserved.

J. L. Lytle & Co., bankrupt, city. Motion by assignee to sell the C. B. Young & Co. and T. B. Young argued and decision reserved.

Reppert & Williams, bankrupt, city. Injunction granted against Henry C. Reineman.

William J. Craig, bankrupt, city. Order made for public sale of uncollectable book accounts.

Louis L. Layton bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made recinding order of September, 1874, forthe sale of bankrupt's interest as remained in the hands of Receiver.

The following are new cases in bankruptcy: Joshua H. Williams, of Warren, and Alexander Weilburg, of Titusville.

The Fourteenth Cavalry.

Members of the Furteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry met last evening in the Reception room of Municipal Hall, to take measures for prepartions for the annual reunion of the regiment.

Major S. Foley was called to the chair, and J. S. Sanders acted as Secretary.

It was decided to hold the reunion at Kittanning, Armstrong county, on the sixteenth of September, and local committees were appointed to hold meetings in the various surrounding towns.

General Blakely was appointed orator of the day.

Adjourned to met Tuesday evening next, at seven and a half o'clock, at the same place.

GARDNER BROS., manufacturers of gas retorts, have the oder for making the retort for the cremting furnace of Dr. Lemoyne, of Washington, Pa., the dimensions of which are: Length, eight feet; width, twenty-eight inches; height, thirty inches. It will be one of the largest fire clay retorts ever made in this country.

A Most Desirable Chance.

Monday, August 28th, at 10 A. M., Wm. Frank & Sons, auctioneers, will sell a large, choice and varied assortment of window glass, bottles, boxes, &c., at the warehouse of the C. Ihmsen & Sons, 133 First avenue and 104 Second avenue. This will be a fine opportunity for investment. Catalogues furnished on application to Wm. Frank & Sons, 59 Market street.

Interesting to Glass Men.

A special sale of moulds, Tools, Wagons, Chairs, Pots and other desirable appliances used in the manufacture of window glass and bottles will be held at the late C. Ihmsen & Sons' factory, Neville street, South Side, on Tuesday, August 29th, commencing at ten A. M. Catalogues to be had by applying to Wm. Frank &